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The

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859

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JANUARY 25, 1936

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|---------------------|-----|---|---|---|
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| ½ doz. × 1 lb. FREE | ... | 2 | 0 | 6 |

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| The above sells for | ... | 3 | 12 | 0 |
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| 1½ doz. × ¼ lb. @ 21/- | less 25% | £ | s. | d. |
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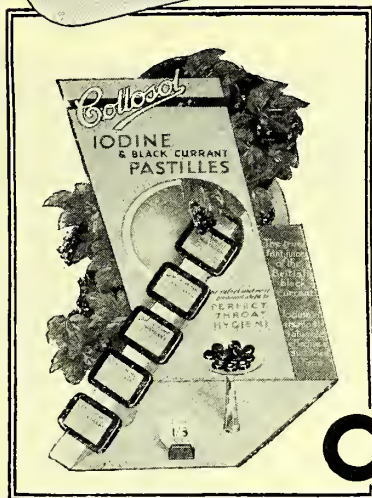
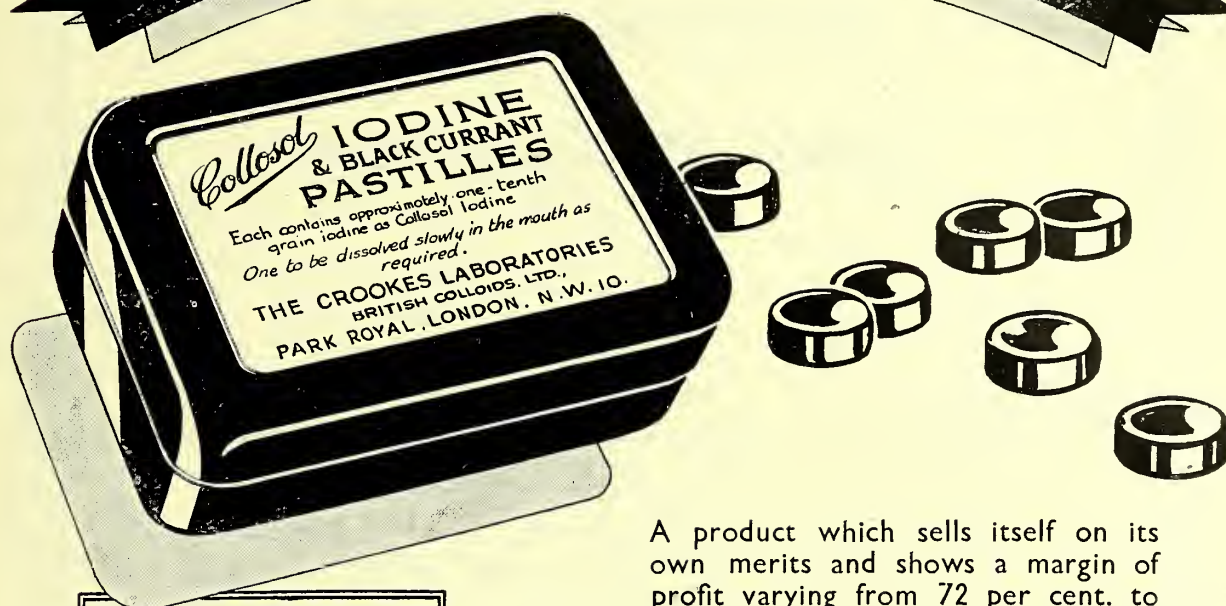
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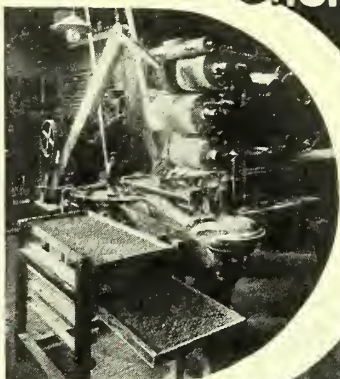
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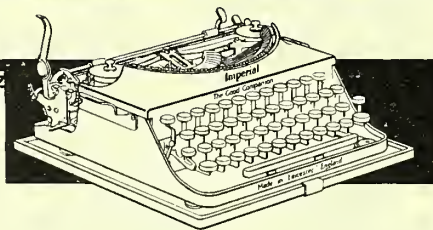
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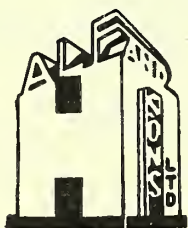
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YOUR PHOTOGRAPH MUST BE IN BY FEB. 29th !

**Your Window Display will bring you 1 doz. 6d. Bob Martin's
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Don't let £100 slip through your fingers ! There is still time to enter for the Bob Martin Window Display Contest! There is no entry fee — no complicated rules. All you have to do is plan a front window display of Bob Martin's Condition Powders, using Bob Martin display material, photograph it — and send the photograph to us before Feb. 29th. Judging is being undertaken by Mr. Bob Martin and Mr. Richard Harman, Editor of *Display*. Entries are still pouring in — see that yours is among them. You have only until February 29th to make that £100 yours!

CLOSING FEBRUARY 29th—send the Coupon NOW !

BOB MARTIN'S "CORRECT CONDITIONING" WINDOW DISPLAY CONTEST

TO BOB MARTIN LTD., SOUTHPORT, LANCs. :—

Please enter my name for the above competition. I will make a display of Bob Martin's Condition Powders in my front windows — using your display material — for a minimum period of two weeks during January and February; and I will send you a snapshot or photograph of this display not later than February 29th.

NAME.....BUSINESS.....

FULL ADDRESS.....

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★ **note**

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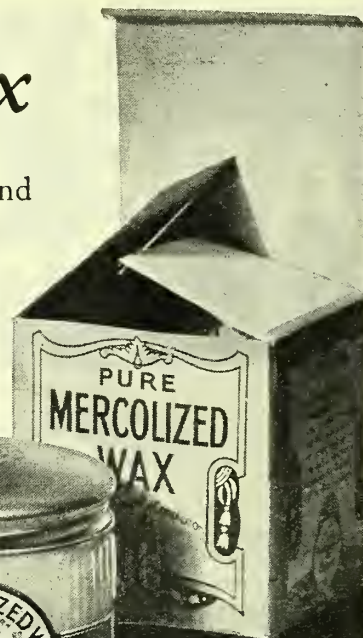
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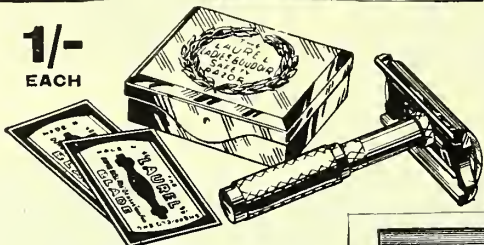
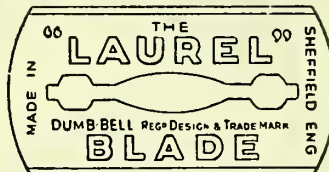
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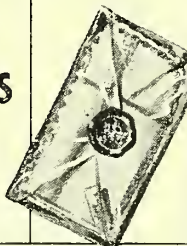
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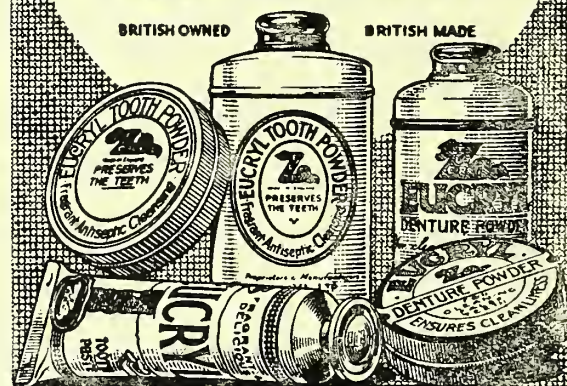
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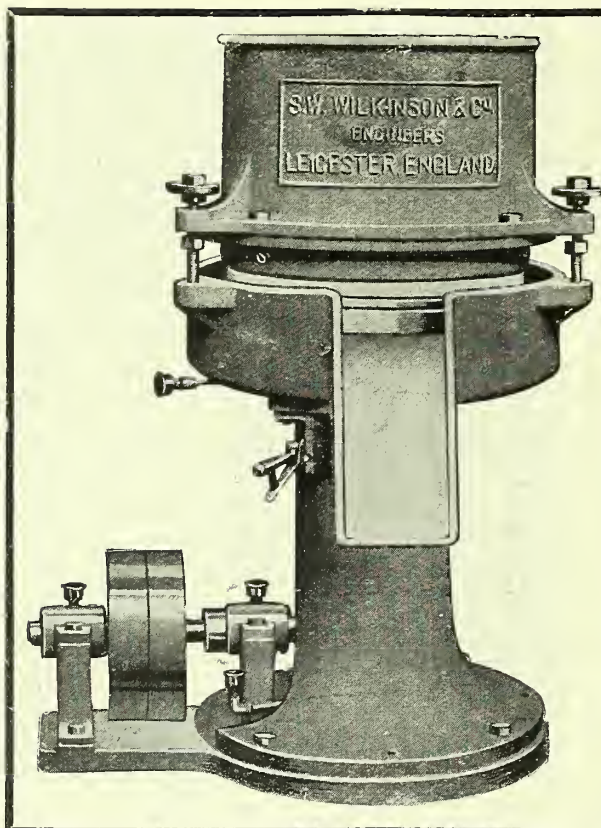


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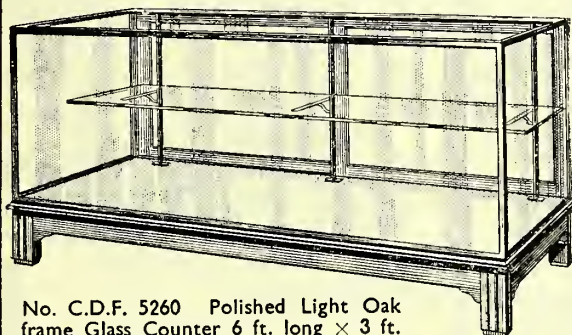


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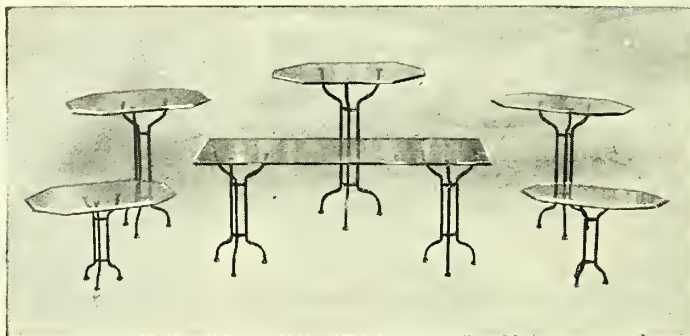
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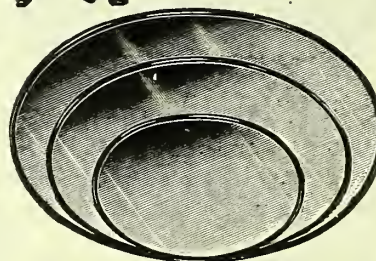
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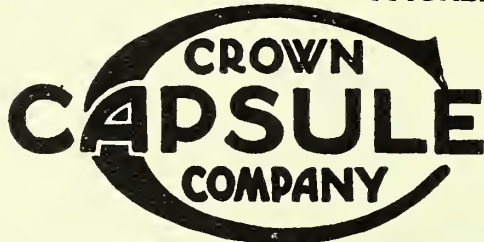
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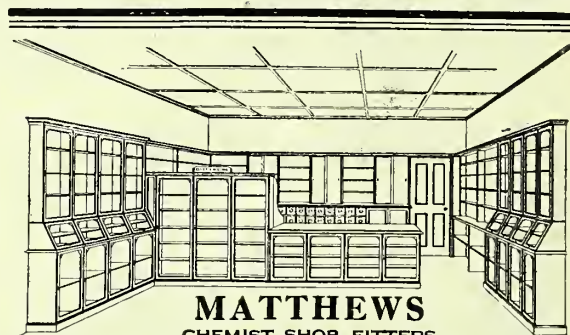
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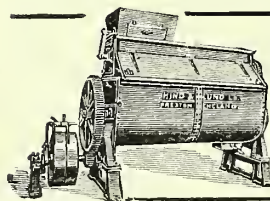
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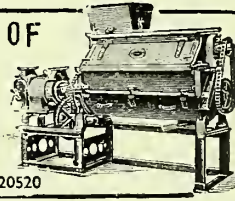


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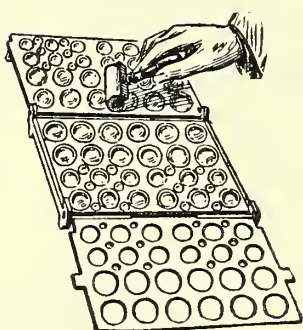
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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy, the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades

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In Memoriam: King George V

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST records with profound regret the death of his Majesty King George V, which occurred at Sandringham House at 11.55 p.m. on January 20. His Majesty became heir to the throne in January 1892, at the age of twenty-six, on the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, and succeeded his father, the late King Edward VII, on May 6, 1910. The thoroughness with which he prepared himself for the duties of his great office has been abundantly evidenced during a reign of nearly twenty-six years marked by more and greater difficulties than might have been expected to fall to the lot of any monarch in the course of a quarter of a century: it will suffice to recall the Great War (involving his Majesty in a serious personal accident), the events associated with the partition of Ireland, the general strike ten years ago, the grave illness of 1928-29, and the country's financial crisis in 1931.

King George came through all these searching tests of character with the enhanced admiration of his people, who realised that in him they had a sovereign not only endowed with conscientiousness and tact in the highest degree but also fully qualified for his great office by personal knowledge of the Empire and its dependencies gained by world-wide travel. The commercial community, in particular, owes him

gratitude for the remarkable speech that he delivered at the Guildhall at the close of his memorable visit to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada in 1901. On that occasion, after instancing the attachment to this country which he had found in the Dominions, the Prince of Wales (as he then was) added:—

"To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the Empire whom I have the pleasure of meeting here to-day, I venture to allude to the impression which seemed generally to prevail among our brethren across the seas—that the Old Country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her Colonial trade against foreign competitors."

The effect of this much-quoted utterance was enhanced by the example set by the speaker, first as Prince and afterwards as King, in the untiring service of his people. Happily he was not fated to live in unconsciousness of the position he had gained in their hearts, as certain incidents at the time of his illness seven years ago, and at the Silver Jubilee celebrations last year, amply witnessed. To our new King, to her Majesty Queen Mary and to the Royal Family THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST tenders its respectful sympathy.

News of the Week

Import Duties Advisory Committee Notices

The Import Duties Advisory Committee give notice of applications for increases in the import duties on the following products:—

- Aprons and overalls wholly or partly of rubber ;
- Fine calendered sheet wholly of rubber, other than sheet imported in long lengths ;
- Hot water bottles wholly or mainly of rubber.

The Committee also give notice, in amplification of their announcement of October 9, 1935, that they have now under consideration an application for drawback under Section 9 of the Finance Act, 1932, in respect of soya beans used in the manufacture of hydrogenated soya bean oil.

Any representations which interested parties may desire to make in regard to these applications should be addressed in writing to the Secretary, Import Duties Advisory Committee, Caxton House (West Block), Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, not later than February 13, 1936.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the P.A.T.A. Council was held on January 21. The business was to consider the position of the P.A.T.A. in connexion with the Chemists' Friends scheme. After a full discussion, it was decided that the chairman and secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union be invited to attend a further special meeting of the Committee, in order that certain aspects of the scheme as affecting the P.A.T.A. which have occasioned some concern to the Executive Committee might be discussed.

Certificate of Blindness

The Minister of Health has issued to the appropriate local authorities and voluntary associations for the blind a circular suggesting that test cards should be illuminated by artificial light in preference to daylight, and that the degree of illumination should not fall below 10 foot-candles. A method by which this can be effected is set out. The circular (No. 1520) can be obtained (price 1d.) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Working Hours of Boys

The Home Secretary has appointed a committee to inquire into the hours of employment of young persons under eighteen years of age (not being subject to the provisions as to hours of employment contained in the Shops Act, 1934, or the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901) who are employed—

- (a) In the capacity of van boy, errand boy, messenger, porter, or warehouse boy, in connection with any commercial or industrial undertaking ; or
- (b) In the capacity of page boy or lift or other attendant in any hotel or place of public entertainment ;

and to advise whether and, if so, how far and by what methods it may be desirable in the interests of the young persons concerned to regulate such employment. The members of the committee are Alderman W. Byng Kenrick (chairman), Mr. J. Hallsworth, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Kent, Mrs. Morison Millar, and Miss F. I. Taylor (Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories). The secretary of the committee is Mr. W. B. Vince, to whom all communications should be addressed at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Health Practitioners' Association

The measures to be taken to combat the proposed Medical and Surgical Appliances (Advertisement) Bill were considered at a special meeting of the Health Practitioners' Association at Gatti's Restaurant, London, W.C.2, on January 16. Dr. Joseph Bridges (president), who was in the chair, stated that the public should be allowed to select their own methods of healing, whether orthodox or unorthodox. Captain F. Harper-Shove said there were 15,000 health practitioners, each having about 500 patients. He emphasised the fact that the health practitioner held his practice by recommendation and not by custom. The public should be informed that the Bill would

put health practitioners out of business. Mr. R. W. Wren (chairman of the Council) outlined a plan of campaign submitted by Mr. F. Cavendish Longman (chairman of the Publicity Committee). He said that they must advertise. They had a good cause, but they could never "put it over" without advertising. A speaker revealed that he had taken out an insurance policy against the Bill being passed and depriving him of his livelihood. He suggested that if all health practitioners did the same, the influence of the insurance companies would prevent the Bill from becoming law. The meeting closed with a general determination to gain the support of patients and of M.P.s, and to effect as far as possible a co-ordination of schools of therapy.

Inquests

On January 17 the Westminster coroner recorded an open verdict at an inquiry concerning the death of Miss L. L. Bucknell, a nurse, who died in hospital after our overdose of a barbituric poison. It was suggested that she might have taken the overdose in a moment of forgetfulness.

On January 16, 17, 20 and 21 the Nottingham city coroner held an inquest on the body of Miss Ada Louisa Baguley, who died in a nursing home on September 11. Mr. William Taylor, senior assistant to the Nottingham City analyst, said that he found a total of 3.192 gr. of morphine in the body. He found some indication of heroin. Dr. Roche Lynch, Home Office analyst, said that the woman died from poisoning by morphine or heroin, or a mixture of the two. "It is not an easy analysis to detect heroin in the presence of morphine, but it can be done," he added. Mr. Leonard T. Leader, chemist and druggist, said he had known Nurse Waddingham (one of the proprietors of the nursing home) for several years. She had been employed by him until quite recently, and he also knew her as a customer at the shop. He had supplied to her from time to time on doctors' prescriptions drugs under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Mr. Leader gave an account of the number of tablets of heroin hydrochloride supplied on prescription between November 10, 1934, and February 25, 1935. Replying to Mr. William Smith (for Nurse Waddingham), Mr. Leader explained the difference between the Dangerous Drugs Acts and the Poisons and Pharmacy Act as they affected the supply of morphine. He said he did not make a record of repeated prescriptions. There was a prescription repeated several times, but he did not know exactly how many. The two writings in the prescription-book were those of himself and his assistant, Bernard West, who was twenty years of age at the time. Mr. Smith: What is the procedure when West makes up prescriptions?—I check them. I suggest that in defiance of what you say Nurse Waddingham was supplied with medicine by Bernard West one day when you were away at lunch?—No. Do you swear that since 1931 to the present time there has never been a bottle of medicine made up while you were at lunch?—Not with my knowledge. The Coroner: If it was made up without his knowledge he does not know and cannot tell. Mr. Bernard West, chemist's assistant, said he had never made up any prescriptions while Mr. Leader was out. Dr. Roche Lynch, recalled on January 21, spoke of the prescriptions of medicine which were ordered for Miss Baguley, first by Dr. Jacobs and afterwards by Dr. Manfield. The chlorodyne prescription contained morphine, one twelve-ounce bottle having 2½ gr. of morphine hydrochloride. In the body was found a total of 4.31 gr. of morphine hydrochloride. Mr. Smith objected that it was pure assumption that if a certain amount of morphine was found in a third of the liver, three times that amount would be found in the whole liver. Dr. Lynch replied that it was a fair assumption to make, the whole organ never being analysed. Half of it was kept in order that an opportunity might be given such other persons as might desire to make an independent analysis. He said that Miss Baguley would have to consume five bottles of the medicine to get the amount of morphine that was found in her body. The Coroner: This woman died at 10.0 on the morning of September 11. Can you say the time at which such a dose who probably have been given to result in death?—Doses of morphine of this magnitude generally produced fatal termination in from six to twelve hours. Dr. Lynch said that he would not accept the view that the morphine found in the

stomach was an accumulation such as might be found in a person taking the chlorodyne prescription over a period of fourteen months. It was possible that the morphine was taken in one day. A patient taking the medicines Miss Baguley was taking would acquire a tolerance to morphine only to a very slight extent; the quantities taken were so small. The inquest was adjourned.

Bath

A whist drive and dance organised by the Bath Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held at the Red House, on January 16, was considered the most successful social evening in its history. Some 170 chemists and their friends were present. For the whist drive there were twenty-two tables; prizes were won by the following:—*Ladies*—1, Mrs. H. Evans; 2, Miss Aspell; 3, Mrs. Evans; consolation, Miss Campbell; travelling prize, Mrs. Rendell. *Gentlemen*—1, Mrs. E. W. Rogers (playing as gentleman); 2, Mr. W. J. Hallett; 3, Mr. C. T. Pearce; consolation, Mr. Aspell; travelling prize, Mr. Armstrong. Mr. E. W. Rogers was M.C. for the whist drive, and Mrs. Rogers distributed the prizes. Prizes were also won at the dance, at which Mr. S. F. Adams was M.C. After refreshments had been served the company were entertained by Mr. J. Tolman (vocalist) and by Mr. E. Kingston and his boys (school entertainment). Mr. D. J. Williams (principal of the Pharmacy College at Bristol) was among those present. Arrangements for the evening were in the hands of Mr. E. W. Rogers (president), Mr. Haskins (secretary), Mr. R. H. Moore (treasurer) and a committee.

Birmingham

The report of the Birmingham city analyst for the third quarter of 1935 has recently appeared. During the period 1,294 informal and twenty-four formal samples were taken; of these, twenty-one informal and three formal were of drugs. A sample of zinc ointment contained 21.5 per cent. of zinc oxide instead of 15 per cent. The matter was referred to the vendor and the stock withdrawn from sale. Seven samples taken for the City Council's dispensaries were found to be genuine.

The dinner of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association and the District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society took place at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on January 15. Alderman Jeffrey Poole (president of the Association) was in the chair, and among the guests were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Birmingham, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Linstead, Mr. S. J. Stearn (chairman of the N.P.U.), Mr. D. S. Anderson (Birmingham Technical College), Alderman R. H. Hume, and Dr. P. C. Cloake (Professor of Medicine, Birmingham University). Mr. S. J. Stearn proposed "The City of Birmingham." He said Birmingham was an example to other towns and cities by reason of its industry, progress and wonderful determination. The Lord Mayor, who replied, paid a tribute to Alderman Jeffrey Poole, and said that when Alderman Poole commenced his business career there were 200 chemists' establishments in the city. In the period of sixty years that number had increased to 400. Dr. D. S. Anderson proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary of the Society), in reply, said that pharmacists were concerned because the Home Secretary had overridden the advice of an expert committee on a number of important points. The Council of the Society had asked the Home Secretary to receive a deputation to hear representations, and he was hopeful that the deputation would receive an assurance that the portion of the new legislation which imposed certain duties on local authorities would be thoroughly carried out. "We are a little alarmed," he said, "at the large increase in the number of people who will be permitted to sell certain dangerous poisons, and it will be the duty of local authorities to see that there is proper supervision of these people." The Society was by no means disheartened at the result of its work. It believed that the final outcome of this legislation would be to put their calling on a sounder basis. Dr. E. G. Bryant, head of the Department of Pharmacy at the Technical College, who proposed the toast of "The Visitors," said he hoped the time would not be far distant when Birmingham University would recognise the importance of the profession by instituting a pharmaceutical degree.

Kingston-on-Thames

Notwithstanding a very foggy night on January 14, a large number of members of the Thames Valley District Pharmacists' Association were present at Kingston to hear an address by

Mr. G. A. Mallinson on the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the Chemists' Friends scheme. Mr. Mallinson outlined the salient points of the Act. He drew particular attention to that part of the Act, which had come into force this month, respecting the registration of business premises where the sale of drugs was carried on by a chemist. This part of the Act did not permit a chemist to carry on a drug store under the management of an unqualified person. In referring to the Poisons Rules, he drew particular attention to the fact that Part I and Part II were not synonymous with the parts of the existing Poisons Schedule that was in use to-day. He mentioned that the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union hope, when the Rules come into operation, to issue a full explanation of them.

Referring to the Chemists' Friends scheme, Mr. Mallinson said the chemist was an educated person, who doubtless was more scrupulous in his dealings with the public than many he had to compete with in other trades. They hoped to stem the growth in the number of patent-medicine licence holders, who sold, in addition to proprietary goods, many drugs such as camphorated and castor oils, the sale of which was the chemist's business. The makers of proprietary articles were always desirous of including chemists as distributors of their preparations, for they knew that the public would consider that if the chemist sold them, they must be of some value. The N.P.U. were not prepared to allow the drug-store keeper to be on a par with the qualified chemist in dealing with these preparations. While it was admitted that the Act that governed the sale of these preparations allowed the sale of known, admitted and approved preparations by those who had served a regular apprenticeship, to-day they had the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society. If the makers of these proprietary preparations were in the position to say on what terms their goods would be sold, it was surely the right of the chemist to say who should sell the goods he had to offer. Since the war the issue of patent-medicine licences had increased at a prodigious rate, and if the increase continued at the same rate during the next ten years the number would be almost doubled. Their attitude towards the P.A.T.A. was to work in harmony. When the P.A.T.A. protected prices they did it, not only for the chemist, but for all who handled the line, and it was the chemist who provided the protection. Under the scheme there was nothing to prevent the chemist purchasing on best terms, provided a window display was not required. If the scheme was supported as it should be, chemists would be able to show makers that they had a united front in an endeavour to protect themselves against piracy of their business. Many questions were asked. Questioned as to whether C.F. articles were on the P.A.T.A. List, Mr. Mallinson said they were not all on the List, but the position would be strengthened if all suitable P.A.T.A. listed articles were on the Chemists' Friends List.

London

The monthly meeting of the North London Pharmaceutical Association arranged for January 21 was postponed owing to the death of his late Majesty. An informal gathering took its place.

"We were out for a winner" (so said Madame Skinner), "and you know when we make up our minds, it has got to go through or else someone will rue" (was the ukase of Gwendolen Hides); "and that is the reason the dance of the season was better than ever before." Thus chanted a poetic-minded visitor after leaving the Little Queen's Hall, Langham Place, at midnight on January 16. The climatic conditions were blizzard-like, but the function was a record in attendance (180 being present) and jollity, so the Committee of the National Association of Women Pharmacists were justified in their exuberance. Contributing towards the general success were the Mayor and Mayoress of Wandsworth (Mr. and Mrs. John Keall)—both wearing municipal insignia in honour of the occasion—the president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. E. Saville Peck), Councillors Mrs. Freke, Herbert Skinner, C. A. Noble and J. C. Young, as well as the secretary (Mr. H. N. Linstead), all with their ladies. The president of the Association (Mrs. Herbert Skinner) did the honours graciously, and she was faithfully supported by prominent members, including Mrs. J. K. Irvine, Miss Hodgkinson, Miss Sproule, Miss Blundell and Miss Harvey. To the assiduous work of the secretary (Miss Hides) was undoubtedly due much of the success of the evening. As usual, the evening was enlivened by a number of novelty features—the "Broom Dance" being the latest. Prizes were given by Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Freke, Miss Borrow-

man, Miss Dennis Hayes, Miss Hodgkinson, Miss Curry, Mr. Peter Irvine and Kolynos, Inc. Prize-winners were:—*Leap Year Dance*, Mr. Treves Brown; *Broom Dance*, Mr. Simon; *Spot Dances*, Mr. and Mrs. Iles, Mr. J. C. Young and Miss Roff, Miss Curry and partner, Mr. Orchard Lyle and Miss Jones. The terpsichorean arrangements were in the experienced and efficient care of Mr. Peter Irvine.

Manchester

The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association held their annual whist drive and dance on January 15 at the Midland Hotel. This function (always a very happy social gathering) was an outstanding success, the 206 members and friends present making it a record. The president (Mr. E. Walters) and Mrs. Walters received the guests, after which nearly half of them adjourned to play whist, while the remainder enjoyed the amenities of the ball-room. At the conclusion of the whist drive the party sat down to an excellent supper in the foyer. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing by the majority of the guests. Mr. John Cleworth was heartily welcomed after his severe illness. The prize-winners at whist were as follows:—(1) Ladies—Mrs. Hanna; (2) Mrs. Walmsley; (3) Mrs. Milner. Gentlemen—(1) Mr. Miller; (2) Mr. Deebank; (3) Mr. Johnson Beal. The Association acknowledged with thanks the prizes given by R. J. Reuter Co., Ltd. During the dancing several spot prizes were awarded. The duties of M.C. were ably carried out by Messrs. Aves, Barker, Collins, Maskell, Phillipson and Steinman.

Reading

The annual dinner of the Reading Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Cadena Café, Reading, on January 15. Mr. G. Green (chairman) presided. Mr. A. E. Breakspear, Maidenhead (vice-chairman), proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." In response, Mr. F. W. Adams (assistant secretary) said he could appreciate perhaps better than many members the responsibilities which the Society had to bear. The Pharmaceutical Society came into existence in 1841. A periodical entitled "The Chemist," which purported to represent the interests of persons calling themselves chemists who were not members of the Society, and which ceased publication in 1844, contained a statement that "within a very short period the position of the Society would be very speedily altered unless some improvement in its management is made." The Society was able to secure Acts of Parliament which recognised its qualifications. Certain changes had recently taken place which strengthened the Society's position considerably, giving self-government and disciplinary powers over members. The matter which was exercising the minds of pharmacists at the moment was the extent to which the Home Secretary had altered the Poisons Rules. The Council of the Society, when they learnt what the Home Secretary proposed to do, decided in the first place to ask him to receive a deputation to discuss these departures from the recommendations. A rather serious situation had arisen.

York

The York Chemists' Association held a successful supper for members, their assistants and apprentices at the Creamery, Pavement, York, on January 9, when a party of over sixty assembled. The chair was taken by Mr. T. Pearson Parker, who also presented the Humphreys' golf cup to Mr. L. A. Knowlson, the winner. Other prizes were presented to Messrs. Colbert, Coverdale, Dobson, Lupton and Hamilton. After supper, Mr. C. W. Hobson, Sheffield (a member of the N.P.U. Executive), read an instructive paper on the working of the National Pharmaceutical Union, outlining its various schemes. In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hobson, Mr. W. P. Saville also congratulated one of the oldest members, Mr. Walker, on his retirement after fifty years at the York Dispensary.

Miscellaneous

FIVE-DAY WEEK.—The management of the Zenobia works, Woodgate, Loughborough, hope to adopt the five-day week for their employees. If the experiment proves successful the forty-five-hour week will be instituted for everyone.

BURGLARY.—The premises of Mr. F. G. Wells (a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society), Streatham High Road, London, S.W., were broken into recently. The safe and its contents were stolen, the former being subsequently found.

Scottish Notes

Poisons List and Rules

A meeting of the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Falkirk on January 15, Mr. John Gilmour (chairman of the Branch) presiding. The chairman said their meeting was important from the fact that the Poisons List and Rules had just been published in what might be taken as the final official form. He called upon Mr. Rutherford Hill to open the discussion on the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, Poisons List and Rules. Mr. Rutherford Hill explained the position that had arisen through the serious modifications in the Poisons List and Rules made by the Home Secretary subsequent to the report of the Poisons Board. There would be universal disappointment and objection to these modifications on the part of pharmacists, who maintained that the personal qualification of the vendor, and not rules as to labelling and other mechanical details apart from personal qualification, was the only real and effective means for securing public safety. The Council of the Society had taken a very serious view of the situation, and had asked the Home Secretary to receive a deputation with a view to inducing him to refrain from pressing the modifications. Questions raised by members were dealt with by Mr. Rutherford Hill. It was moved, seconded and unanimously agreed:—

"That this meeting of the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain view with regret and grave concern the action of the Home Secretary in turning down the advice of the Poisons Board to keep such powerful and dangerous poisons as lysol, salt of lemon and the strong acids in Part I."

On Mr. Nisbet's suggestion it was agreed that copies of this resolution should be sent to the Home Secretary, the British Medical Association, the Pharmaceutical Society and the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation.

Brevities

A discussion on the Edinburgh Town Council's proposal to surcharge traders for the removal of trade refuse called forth the following opinion: "If shopkeepers are to be surcharged for a service for which they already pay through the rates, then to be logical it is only fair that they should be relieved from the payment of those public services which they do not enjoy."

The annual general meeting of Dundee School of Pharmacy Former Students' Association was held in the Technical College, Dundee, on January 17. The following were elected office-bearers for 1936:—*Hon. President*, Dr. D. McCall; *President*, Mr. A. R. Lowson; *Vice-president*, Mr. G. Mitchell; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. W. E. Foote; *Committee*, Misses E. Fyfe, E. Clark and M. Kemp, and Messrs. J. S. Reoch, J. Gibson, J. Coupar, D. Robertson, and A. Bruce. All former students of the school are invited to become members of the association. Applications for membership (fee 2s.) should be made to the secretary, Mr. W. E. Foote, 41 Glenprosen Terrace, Dundee.

Glasgow and the West of Scotland

Glasgow is to establish what is described as a municipal drug store for its Public Health and Public Assistance hospitals. The health committee have taken a five years' lease of buildings in Ingram Street, and all committees of the corporation are to be requested to effect economies by using the central store for drugs, medicines and dressings.

The Watt Anniversary Lecture, under the auspices of the Greenock Philosophical Society, was given by Lord Rutherford on January 17, on the subject of "The Transformation of Energy." At the time of Watt, said Lord Rutherford, nothing was known of the theoretical limits of the efficiency of the heat engine or of the conditions to be fulfilled to increase this efficiency. The principle of the conservation of energy had not even been guessed at. Lord Rutherford proceeded to point out that the recent discovery of the neutron and the proof of its effectiveness in producing transformations at very low velocities opened up new possibilities. At the moment the natural radioactive bodies were the only known sources for obtaining useful energy from atoms, and on far too small a scale to be of more than scientific interest.

Irish Notes

Irish Drug Association

The fortnightly meeting of the Committee of the Irish Drug Association was held on January 13, Mr. T. C. Scott (president) in the chair. The Committee had before it the resolution passed at the special general meeting of the I.D.A. held on January 9 in connection with the demand put forward by the Chemists' Branch of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers for increased wages and shorter working hours. After consideration a subcommittee was appointed to meet representatives of the Union on January 21. The Committee had also before it the report on the recent conference between representatives of the I.D.A. and the wholesale houses with regard to the policy of confining pharmaceutical lines to the trade. The report was approved, and it was decided to convey the Association's best thanks to the wholesale houses concerned for the valued assistance given. Attention was drawn to the practice of certain cross-Channel firms of circularising the medical profession in the Free State with regard to their proprietaries, in which only the prices applying in Great Britain were given. As this practice led to considerable misunderstanding, consequent upon the tariff provisions operating in the Free State, it was decided to communicate with the manufacturers concerned.

Brevities

Dr. A. T. McKay, M.P.S.I. (examiner in Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), has been re-elected president of the Dublin Scottish Benevolent Society of St. Andrew for the ensuing year. Mr. G. A. McLean Lee, M.P.S.I., was re-elected an officer of the society at the same meeting.

Mr. Joseph O'Reilly, Ph.C., was vocalist at the fashionable wedding at St. Mary's Church, Lucan, recently, of Miss Gertrude M. O'Connor to Flight-Lieutenant Richard B. Nash.

Coty (Ireland), Ltd., have appointed Mr. W. F. M. Keys, L.P.S.I., a representative in the Free State. Mr. Keys has

been manager of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson's pharmacy in Henry Street, Dublin.

Mr. J. F. Costello (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) was a member of a deputation from Galway City that met Mr. de Valera recently to promote Galway's claim to be chosen as Free State port in the proposed Transatlantic Air Service. Mr. Costello was present as a Galway Harbour commissioner.

Belfast

Mr. John Adams, Ph.C., Belfast, recently gave a lecture on "Stamp Collecting—The World's Hobby," to the Belfast Y.M.C.A. Philatelic Society.

At the Belfast Rotary Club recently Rotarian John Grieve gave an address on the important part played by the chemical industry in Ulster.

At the annual meeting of the North and West of Ireland Commercial Travellers' Association in Belfast on January 18, Mr. Fred Storey, Ph.C., was elected treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast branch of the United Kingdom Travellers' Association, on January 18, Sir Thomas McMullan and Major H. R. Haslett were elected vice-presidents. Sir Thomas McMullan, who is a member of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, was also elected to represent the branch and the council on the Belfast Chamber of Commerce.

On January 17 Mr. W. S. Taylor, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, Mr. J. McGregor, president of the Ulster Chemists' Association, and Mr. Fred Storey, president of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, met in Belfast to consider the question of a Benevolent Fund for Northern Ireland. It was decided to establish a fund and to call a meeting of the trade to form a committee and to set up machinery. (See also p. 100.)

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

The Institute of Export.

the inaugural gathering of which you reported on p. 81 of last week's issue, with editorial comment on p. 73, is an ambitious project which follows a more modest effort carried on for twelve years as the British Export Society. The Institute has not been founded for the drug and chemical trades only, but is apparently to deal with other trades in their relations to overseas buyers. There can be no doubt of the need for such an Institute from which trained workers should go forth to deal with the problems which are difficult now, and will probably become more difficult in the near future. The president of the Institute spoke truth when he said the great difficulty is to persuade exporters that they need any assistance from such an organisation. Too long has overseas business been regarded as the Cinderella of the manufacturer, who has often relied on the prosperity of the home side of his concern to keep the export side going. The export manager has often been badly chosen, and has been ill-informed about the work he should perform, whereas he should possess a knowledge and initiative equal to the home manager, if not exceeding it. I believe that the state of affairs in the drug trade regarding overseas business is somewhat chaotic; till the last few years there has been no effort to organise it. It is to be hoped that the younger executives of our exporting houses will interest themselves vitally in the work of the Institute: it should be full of interest, and will make big demands upon their intelligence and energy.

Your Interesting Article

on "How to Supply Poisons" (p. 69) is a successful attempt to turn the tables on those who claim that the authorised seller has few privileges over the listed seller and particularly over the animal medicine manufacturer. The writer points out that the authorised seller has the power to sell as an ingredient in a prescription any poison, except those in Schedule IV, without disclosing that the mixture contains a poison or poisons, provided certain regulations regarding label-

ling and recording are carried out. The implications of this concession are many and important, particularly in the case of own specialities containing poisons. The pharmacist can avoid the vexatious labelling and declaration that no proprietary rights are claimed by making up the mixture or other preparation for each customer individually and by giving it a number. I believe the customer will be satisfied in thinking that he or she is getting service and attention to an extent not given when one of a dozen bottles ready put up is handed out. There is one point to stress; it is that the pharmacist will have to take more trouble than if he ordered a few dozen from his wholesale house ready put up; even so, it will give him the opportunity of asking a sum more in accord with his professional status.

Those Dinners

about which one of your correspondents writes (p. 87) are much in evidence just at present, although it is noteworthy that one or two London associations are not holding the usual function this year. I agree with your correspondent in much of what he says. The attendance of pharmacists is in many instances deplorable; if there is any doubt about this statement, it can be verified by counting the number who rise to drink to the toast of "The Visitors." It is fair to say that in a gathering of from eighty to 100 not more than a dozen or twenty are pharmacists belonging to the association. Many of the others are representatives of manufacturing and wholesale houses, who have taken tickets at the request of the secretary of the local association—although the practice may be said to be slowly dying. It should be remembered that at such gatherings one of the features of the evening is a speech from an official from Bloomsbury Square, or a member of Council, who is generally very careful to disclose nothing that those present really want to know. It is difficult to suggest an alternative to the formal dinner. I know one association the members of which visit the local theatre as a party every year or two, after an informal "meat tea"; is there any reason why more outings in summer should not take the place of winter festivities, a benefit to health and a saving to the pocket?

Legal Reports

Shops Act, 1934.—At Aberdeen Sheriff Court, on January 17, Mr. Robert Hunter, chemist and druggist, was charged with employing in his shop in Union Street three young persons for more than fifty-two working hours per week—one for twenty-five weeks, one for fifty-one weeks, and one for sixteen weeks. A second charge was that in the case of two errand-boys he failed to allow, on every working day, the prescribed interval for tea—one for twenty-five weeks and one for fifty-one weeks. A third charge was that he failed to keep a record of the hours worked by, and the time allowed off for rest and meals to, the young persons in his employment. On behalf of Mr. Hunter a plea of "Guilty" was tendered by Mr. Emslie, solicitor. Mr. Gavin Sinclair, who prosecuted, said a memorandum of the Shops Act was sent to all shopkeepers in the city. Mr. Emslie said the offences were not so serious as they appeared. The actual excess of hours worked ranged from one to three and a half per week. When Mr. Hunter got the memorandum he did not go very closely into it, because he thought the hours worked by his assistants were within the hours prescribed by the Act. Sheriff Laing imposed a fine of £5, with £1 5s. expenses.

Cheap "Iodine Ointment."—At the Thames Police Court, London, on January 17, the proprietors of two shops selling miscellaneous goods were summoned under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for having sold iodine ointment not of the nature, substance and quality demanded. The defendant in the first case was Emmanuel Freedman, Cable Street. Mr. Edward Fail, for the prosecution, stated that on being analysed the ointment was found to be deficient in potassium iodide to the extent of 100 per cent. and in iodine to the extent of 93.5 per cent. Actually 99.7 per cent. of the substance was vaseline. The magistrate pointed out that the label on the jar produced stated that the contents conformed to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia, and suggested that further action should be taken. Freedman told the magistrate that he sold the ointment as he purchased it, and he called the traveller who had supplied him with the ointment. In answer to the magistrate, who asked the traveller who employed him to sell this stuff, he replied: Mr. E. Davids, of Houndsditch. The Magistrate: You have heard that this stuff is a fraud, I suppose?—I did not know that. The ointment was made by the "Hayday" Products. Imposing a fine of 20s., the magistrate observed that the penalty would have been much heavier if the defendant had made the ointment himself. In the second case the defendant was Maurice Hochberg, Mile End Road, who pleaded "Guilty." Mr. Fail stated that the deficiency of potassium iodide was 100 per cent., and of iodine 85 per cent.; 99.4 per cent. of the substance was vaseline. In reply to the magistrate, the inspector said the ointment was not provided by the same wholesaler as in the case of Freedman. The ointment was marked "Benko Brand." The price 1s. 3d. was on the jar, but he had paid only 2d. for it. The magistrate observed that the jar was marked "B.P." The defendant was fined 20s.

Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations.—At Marylebone Police Court, London, on January 17, Mr. James T. Evans, chemist and druggist, trading as Pasmore & Co., Mortimer Street, W.1, was charged on seven summonses under the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928, for failing to enter in a register purchases of cocaine hydrochloride from the General Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., and Parke, Davis & Co. Mr. Anthony Hawke, barrister, defended. Mr. Vincent Evans, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that when an inspector called upon Mr. Evans and examined his dangerous drugs register, various irregularities were found. The inspector insisted on an immediate explanation, and Mr. Evans attempted to impute the blame to an assistant whom he had discharged. It was impossible, owing to the lack of information supplied by the defendant, to trace the assistant. The solicitor pointed out that three of the dates for which the defendant was summoned were subsequent to the departure of the assistant, as alleged by the defendant. As to the other

two dates, the orders were signed by the defendant himself. Mr. Hawke said that the defendant had had an admirable record until this unfortunate case, and there was no doubt that when questioned he "wriggled" and gave a wrong excuse. The defendant had assured him that he had not been distributing the drugs to others. He had recently become affected with catarrhal deafness, which, in spite of medical treatment, had been steadily growing worse; and, feeling desperate, he had used an old prescription which included large quantities of cocaine. That was where the cocaine had gone. The magistrate asked if the defendant's explanation was accepted by the prosecution as a possible one. Mr. Vincent Evans: I am told by the inspector that it is a possibility. The magistrate said it would have been a very much more serious matter if the drugs were being distributed. It was bad enough as it was, and the defendant must pay £30 on each of the seven summonses, with £10 10s. costs on the first summonses.

Phenol Ointment.—At the West London Police Court, on January 17, J. W. Feltwell, Ltd., Hammersmith Road, W.14; Booth & Pearce, Ltd. (trading as W. Pickard), North End Road, W.14; and Bunker (Chemists), Ltd., Lillie Road, Fulham, were summoned by the Fulham Borough Council for having sold carbolic ointment deficient in phenol. Mr. H. A. Davey, for the Council, said the contention of the prosecution was that, based on the British Pharmacopœia, carbolic ointment should contain 3 per cent. of phenol. The samples in these cases contained less, in that of Messrs. Feltwell 1.54 per cent. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister (defending), did not dispute the analysis, but called expert witnesses. Mr. Thomas Tickle, F.I.C., Ph.C., said that the B.P. did not prescribe the proportion of phenol that should be present in carbolic ointment, nor did it give directions as to the method of storage or length of time it should be kept. It was the practice to give such directions where they were considered necessary. In the case of carbolic ointment the proportion prescribed for the purpose of manufacture was given, and in successive editions the percentage of phenol was reduced. Phenol was rapidly volatile. Similar evidence was given by Mr. C. E. Corfield, B.Sc., Ph.C., Chaucery Lane, W.C.2, who said that in a sample prepared three years ago the average content of phenol was 1.5. Dr. Philip Hamill, Harley Street, W.2, said he was not aware of any point at which the proportion of phenol would cease to be effective. Carbolic ointment was largely used to allay irritation, acting by diffusion in the skin, the quantity taken by the skin depending upon time and concentration of the ointment. If too strong, phenol would burn some skins. Cross-examined, he said its effectiveness was not dependent on its antiseptic properties. Where it was necessary for the protection of the public a preparation should retain definite quantities of its content, the proportions were defined by the B.P. and directions were given for retaining them. The magistrate said that in view of the expert evidence before him the summonses would be dismissed. He awarded £2 2s. costs in each case.

Mercury Ointment.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on January 20, William Fox & Sons, Ltd., chemists, Bethnal Green Road, E.2, were summoned for having sold mercury ointment deficient in mercury to the extent of 65 per cent.; and Maby & Co., Ltd., chemists, were summoned respecting a similar sale at 397 Cambridge Road, E.2. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, defending, said the cases were exactly similar. He proposed to plead "Guilty" subject to his right to call evidence, if he might, in extenuation. Mr. Dodds, who prosecuted, related the circumstances of purchase. Mr. Glyn-Jones said it was not fair that such samples should be taken as a test. When a woman came in and asked for mercury ointment it could be taken, in 999 cases out of 1,000, that if she were a genuine customer she did not want mercury ointment. Dr. Donovan, of the London Hospital, said mercury ointment was now very little used. From his medical knowledge a chemist would supply a diluted mercury ointment. Mr. Joseph Hearle, chemist and druggist, stated that he had three shops in Islington, and had had thirty-five years' experience as a chemist. He could not recollect a single instance of a call for

mercury ointment according to the British Pharmacopoeia. There was a demand for diluted ointment. The magistrate fined Messrs. Fox & Sons £5, with £5 costs, and Messrs. Maby & Co. £5, with £2 2s. costs.—At the same court Winter's (Chemists), Ltd., Down's Road, E.5, were summoned respecting a sample purchased at 412 Bethnal Green Road which was alleged to be entirely deficient in mercury. Mr. Dodds said that the words "mercury ointment" were written on a piece of paper which the inspector's agent handed to an assistant. The parcel was opened and was found to contain three tubes of golden eye ointment, which on analysis did not contain any mercury. Mr. Glyn-Jones: Here is the label, staring you in the face. Rather a vindictive prosecution. Evidence as to what took place at the time of purchase was given by two witnesses for the prosecution, and by Miss Veronica Pattinson and Miss Daisy Warren for the defence. Mr. Glyn-Jones said the law was that the sale was not to the prejudice of the customer if the latter were made acquainted with what she was buying. The magistrate said he was quite satisfied that the prosecution had fully made out their case, and imposed a fine of £5, with 40s. costs.

Charges of Conspiracy to Defraud.—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on January 9, 13, 14, 15 and 16, before Judge Dodson, Israel Lubranietzky (25), perfumer, Benjamin Meadows (28), tobacconist, and Coleman Romain (28), salesman, were charged on eleven counts with conspiracy to defraud such persons as might be induced to supply goods on credit to "D. Lewis." Lubranietzky was charged with obtaining credit by fraud, and Meadows and Romain were charged with aiding and abetting him. (The result of the hearing was briefly announced in the *C. & D.*, January 18, p. 58).

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION

Mr. G. B. McClure, opening the case for the prosecution, said he would refer to Lubranietzky as "Lewis," because the defendant had used that name. Lewis had at one time a store called "Dave's Cut Price Stores," dealing in proprietary articles, including groceries, confectionery, chemists' sundries and tobacco, which he sold at cut prices. Lewis was doing a retail business at an address in Lambeth Walk, in a small way. Various manufacturers who supplied him were regularly paid, but in October 1934 the business blossomed out into a wholesale section, and it was in connection with the wholesale business that the prosecution suggested that there was fraud. Not long after the business started it crashed, and the end of the story was a bad one for a large number of creditors. Meadows became Lewis's manager, and one of the points in the case was that premises were taken apart from the premises occupied by Lewis, in the Borough High Street, in the nature of a warehouse, where the wholesale business was carried on. "A rather interesting part of the case," said counsel, "came out after the hearing at the Police Court, as the result of a statement made by Romain on which inquiries were made, and it was discovered that a warehouse in Hackney has been secretly taken by Lewis under a false name." Several merchants and job buyers were called by the prosecution with regard to the purchasing of goods from Lewis. One of these witnesses, Solomon Singer, wholesale grocer and tobacconist, Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, spoke of transactions with Lewis, which, he said, amounted to something like £1,200. In cross-examination by Mr. J. F. Eastwood, witness agreed that the price he was paying Lewis was more or less the wholesale one. Counsel: Are you on the stop list?—Yes. In order to prevent the source of supply leaking out, have such things as soap been put down on invoices, whereas it should be soap?—Yes. So keen are some of these cut-price merchants, that they make out complete bogus invoices as between themselves?—That is so. Have you men working for you?—Yes. And do you caution them, and are they careful to prevent manufacturers from knowing anything?—Yes. Detective Sergeant Hare, in evidence, said that after the defendants had been committed for trial Romain came to see him and made a long statement in which he declared that after he joined the business he began to think that the other two men meant to go bankrupt, and that they were buying a lot of stock from traders with whom they had never dealt before.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. Eastwood addressed the jury on behalf of Lewis, saying that Lewis was a cut-price tradesman, and that it had been necessary for him to buy goods in bulk to take advantage of

the discounts and bonuses. He sometimes sold goods to other cut-price dealers, usually buying more than his customers required. The remainder he sold at a profit when he could, but sometimes he had to sell at a slight loss to get rid of them. Lewis got into deep water in 1934, and because he was ill went away for a time. Lewis had lost his head to some extent and had kept away from his creditors, but he had paid off small creditors so far as the money he had would go. Lewis, in the witness-box, said he started business in a small way. All he kept was a ledger. He had always been pressed by his creditors, as all his money was tied up in stock. In reply to the judge, Lewis said in this type of business one was always short of money, because one was constantly buying and selling. In reply to other questions, Lewis said he paid Meadows £3 10s. a week, and Romain £2 10s.; he took about £3 10s. a week for himself for living expenses, and small amounts out of the takings when he needed them. After Lewis had concluded his evidence various traders were called on his behalf. Richard Waldon, a cut-price trader in Brixton Market, said he had known Lewis about two years and had done about £500 worth of business with him. Witness had bought proprietary articles from Lewis which he had been unable to purchase direct. Witness was on the stop-list with regard to certain goods. The Judge: You can apparently make the cut-price trade pay? Witness: It helps other trades. Benjamin Myers, a cut-price trader in Mare Street, Hackney, spoke of doing about £500 worth of business with Lewis over a period of three or four years. Louis Volondo, hairdresser, said he had purchased proprietary articles and had sold to Lewis. Counsel: You are one of the sources from whom people can buy?—Yes, but I don't make a habit of it, otherwise my supplies would be stopped. Counsel for Meadows said he proposed to call no evidence. He addressed the jury, urging that there had been no conspiracy nor any intention to defraud. Meadows had merely acted as manager of the business. Romain, in the witness-box, said that the statement he had made to Detective-Sergeant Hare really constituted all he wished to say. The statement was read by the clerk of the Court. Romain was asked by Mr. Eastwood if he expected to get anything in the way of favours by making that statement. Romain said he did not. At the conclusion of Romain's evidence the Judge said to Mr. McClure, "Do the prosecution desire to rely on this statement at all?" Mr. McClure: Not unless it is corroborated. Counsel then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants, and Mr. McClure briefly replied. The judge summed up the case at some length.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE

The jury, after retirement, found Lewis and Meadows "Guilty." Romain was found "Not guilty," and was discharged. Mr. McClure said that at the Central Criminal Court, last sessions, Meadows's brother was convicted in connection with charges of a similar nature, carried out by a company called Merry & Bright, Ltd. Detective-Sergeant Hare said the two prisoners had not been previously convicted. The police had had seventy-nine complaints from traders, involving a sum of approximately £3,400. In passing sentence Judge Dodson said, "It is quite clear that both of you had been engaged in a course of business which was dishonest, and this obtaining credit by fraud is the cancer of commercial life." The judge sentenced Lewis and Meadows to fifteen months' imprisonment each on the conspiracy charges and to twelve months' imprisonment on the other counts of the indictment, the sentences to run concurrently.

Gazette

Partnerships Dissolved

CLARKE, T. J., and COLEMAN, H. L. S., 140 High Street, Tonbridge, chemists and druggists, under the style of Clarke & Coleman.

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION

MARTIN, JEANIE F., 53 Kettering Road, Northampton, drug stores proprietress.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

G. S. SWAIN (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, etc. Solicitors: Cranfield & Wheeler, St. Ives, Hunts.

WONDER PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of dealers in all kinds of fruit juices, oils, concentrates, etc. Solicitors: Bischoff, Cox, Bischoff & Thompson, 4 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

MAX FACTOR, HOLLYWOOD & LONDON (SALES), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, powders, salves, soaps, creams and lotions, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. R.O.: 49 Old Bond Street, W.1.

MEDWAY SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £12,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, essences, essential oils, synthetic products, drugs, medicines, etc. Solicitors: Grinling Harris & Co., 5 Whittington Avenue, E.C.3.

L. B. THORNTON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by the late L. B. Thornton at 100 Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.9. Reginald L. Thornton, director.

COLONATOR CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in medical appliances known as colonators, and anatomical, orthopaedic, medical and surgical instruments, etc. The first directors are not named.

THAMESMOUTH RUBBER CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire from Commercial Rubber Products, Ltd., at Southend-on-Sea, freehold premises, plant, and machinery, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and repairers of, agents for and dealers in rubber, balata and gutta percha, surgical, hygienic and medical goods, rubber sheeting, etc.

GENATOSAN, LTD.—Interim dividend declared of 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

In their annual statistical report relating to companies registered in England during the year ended December 31, 1935. Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., company registration agents, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, state that, under the class "Chemicals" nine public companies were registered with a total capital of £1,161,050, compared with eight companies with a total capital of £3,198,100 in 1934 and eleven companies with a total capital of £235,850 in 1933. The number of private companies registered during 1935 under the class "Chemicals" was 489 with a total capital of £2,361,761, compared with 560 companies with a total capital of £2,223,065 in 1934 and 590 companies with a capital of £1,412,870 in 1933. The combined totals of public and private companies of this class for 1935 was £3,522,811, against £5,421,165 in 1934 and £1,648,720 in 1933.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.—The directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 31, 1935, shows that, after making due provision for salaries, wages, repairs, bad debts, directors' fees, etc., the net profit, including the balance of £6,764 brought forward from last year, amounts to £11,466 6s. 6d. An interim dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum (less income tax) on the preference shares was paid last June, amounting to £1,162 10s., leaving a balance of £10,303 16s. 6d. A final dividend on the preference shares at the rate of five per cent. (less income tax)—£1,162 10s.—was paid in December last. There remains a sum of £9,141 6s. 6d., out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares of 3 per cent. per annum (less income tax), £2,325; to be carried forward to next account, £6,816 6s. 6d. The directors retiring by rotation are Mr. R. N. Millar and Mr. E. W. Millar, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The report and accounts were adopted at the forty-first annual general meeting held in Dublin on January 16. Mr. H. J. Millar (chairman of the

company) presided, and was supported by Mr. de Courcy Millar, Mr. R. N. Millar and Mr. E. W. Millar. The chairman referred to the loss sustained in the death of Mr. Robert G. Tomlinson, who had been associated with the company for sixty-three years. A resolution of condolence with Mr. Tomlinson's family was passed. The two retiring directors were unanimously re-elected and the meeting closed with votes of thanks to the chairman and staff.

Bankruptcy Report

Re Z. Solomides, 30 Connaught Avenue, East Sheen, S.W.14, chemical manufacturer. This receiving order was made on a creditor's petition, and the statement of affairs which has been filed in the proceedings shows liabilities of £2,372 3s. 8d., with no assets. It appears that since 1924 the debtor has been manufacturing insecticides and similar preparations at 30 Connaught Avenue, East Sheen. In 1933, in anticipation of a promised order from a company which held the sole selling rights of one of his preparations, he purchased chemicals to the value of £140, and manufactured two tons of this preparation, but the order failed to materialise, and, owing to deterioration, he had to destroy the whole quantity. The dry weather during the last three years has also affected his trade. The debtor attributes his failure to decline of trade and loss of £140 in respect of order which did not materialise.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Year-Book," 1936, p. 323.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," January 2, 1936.)

- "TOOZO"; for plasters for the feet (3). By Bond Products, Ltd., 5 Gunnersbury Crescent, London, W.3. 561,174.
- "ANTICALCULUM"; for preparations for treatment of kidney and liver complaints and gallstones (3). By P. Wangemann, Durlacher-Str. 2, Berlin-Schöneberg, Germany. 562,400.
- "HEWSOL"; for medicinal chemicals excluding dietetic preparations (3). By C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C.2. 563,069. (Associated.)
- "NEUTEX"; for medicines for nervous disorders (3). By J. W. Ross, 9 Old Hall Lane, Rhodes, Manchester. 563,237.
- "TRI-SOL"; for medicated toilet paper (3). By The Paper Shavings Co., Ltd., 62 Newhaven Road, Edinburgh. 563,414.
- "NEVROCAL"; for all goods (3). By Squire & Sons, Ltd., 413 Oxford Street, London, W.1. 564,929.
- "CALCIASE"; for medicinal chemicals containing calcium (3). By A. D. A. C., Ltd., 1 Robert Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1. 564,081.
- "STIMULOSE"; for food for infants and invalids (42). By T. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Oldham Road, Bardsley, Lancs. 564,357.
- "KASON"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Kason Chemical Co., Ltd., 149 Barras Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2. 563,064. (Associated.)
- "ATTA-BOY"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By A. & H. Bassat (London), Ltd., 28-37 Easton Street, Rosebery Avenue, London, W.C.1. 564,329.
- "ESCAPE ME NEVER"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Park Royal Perfumeries, Ltd., Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10. 564,666.
- "TOUGEUL"; for perfumery, etc. (48), excluding soap. By Jago & Jerome, Ltd., City Road, Manchester, 15. 564,734.
- "MISCHIEF"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Saville Perfumery, Ltd., 1 Bridle Path, Watford Junction, Hertfordshire. 564,829.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," January 8, 1936.)

- "TYPHOX"; for all goods (1). By P. Spence & Sons, Ltd., National Buildings, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, 3. 555,893. (Associated.)
- "MALLAZINC"; for medicated plasters containing zinc compounds (3). By W. Mallard & Co., Ltd., 45 Mallard Street, Hackney Wick, London, E.9. 563,042.
- "SUGOL"; for laxative medicines (3). By The New Era Treatment Co., Ltd., Cecil House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. 563,998.
- "BELLAFOLINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Chemical Works formerly Sandoz, 60 Fabrikstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 564,659.
- "UROIDS"; for medicated tablets for internal treatment of rheumatism (3). By W. D. S. Brown, 52 Fore Street, London, E.C.2. 563,088.

Questions and Answers at Leeds

MORE than 200 members of the Leeds and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society met on January 17 to hear Mr. H. N. Linstead, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, explain the current position in regard to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the Poisons List and Rules. Mr. J. F. Simon (chairman of the branch) presided. Mr. Linstead, as an introduction to circumstances leading up to the passing of the new Act, outlined former legislation and the work of the Departmental Committee. They had the ultimate result in the new Act, but this was very different from the original recommendations of the Departmental Committee, thanks to the work of the Pharmaceutical Society in safeguarding the legitimate interests of pharmacy compatible with public safety. In a reference to changes which the Home Secretary had made recently in regard to the Poisons List, Mr. Linstead said that while some of these were disappointing to pharmacy, after hard work which had been undertaken on the Poisons Board, they must be judged by chemists with the realisation that the Home Secretary's point of view was that of the public rather than the pharmacist. At the same time, even viewing the matter from that aspect, Mr. Linstead felt it had been a mistake to make the change in regard to lysol and dilutions of lysol. It seemed to the speaker, also, to be a mistake to allow ammonia and spirit of salt to be opened and repacked by the licensed seller of poisons. It seemed, further, to be a mistake in the public interest to permit the sale of hydrochloric acid by people who were not qualified pharmacists; in these days of made-up preparations it was not necessary for the public to have loose hydrochloric acid lying about.

A Variety of Questions

A large number of questions followed Mr. Linstead's address. In answer to Mr. Sturdy, the speaker emphasised that the statutory duties of the new inspectors were confined to poisons, but they would be the type of people who could advise in other directions also if necessary. Mr. Eaddie inquired whether a chemist would be able to sell drugs from a van, and whether the grocer would have similar rights with his listed poisons. Mr. Linstead said, without wishing to be dogmatic in the absence of the regulations, he believed it would be permissible to sell such drugs from a van—which, of course, was not the kind of premises which could be registered under the Act—although he could not sell drugs from a branch shop which was not registered, such shop being "premises." The van could not be registered, and for that reason could not sell scheduled poisons, but he believed it would be able to sell drugs; and the grocer would be in a similar position so far as his limited rights allowed. In answer to a further question by Mr. Eaddie, Mr. Linstead said the Dangerous Drugs Acts remained as before. It was probable that eventually the new inspectors would also be inspectors under the D.D.A. In answer to Mr. A. W. Lupton, Mr. Linstead said, in regard to poisons cupboards, there was nothing in the Rules, even in regard to First Schedule poisons, which stipulated that the cupboard must be locked, as was the case with the D.D.A. Gargles, mouth washes, eye-drops, etc., if ready-packed and sold over the counter and containing the scheduled poisons, must be put into poison bottles. If, however, they were dispensed by the chemist and the ingredients copied into a prescription-book it was not compulsory that they be put into poison bottles. In answer to Mr. Bird, Mr. Linstead said a dilution of the barbiturates was treated in the regulations in the same way as the barbiturates. In reply to Miss Wye, Mr. Linstead said it was not essential for a hospital to keep a separate record book of all First Schedule substances given to patients in the ordinary course of treatment. They could keep any form of record convenient so long as there was sufficient record to enable them to give details to the police if required, with date and name of the patient.

Mr. A. M. Bryan raised four points: (1) The exemption in Schedule III referring to cigarettes containing lobelia and stramonium, he said, mentioned the relief of asthma. Was he correct in assuming that this exemption also applied to such cigarettes if they were merely stated to relieve catarrh? (2)

A product containing a Part I poison, but not Schedule I, packed ready for retail sale, satisfied the requirements if the retailer's name and address was on the carton only. Would such a product, having the retailer's name and address on the label of the container only, and not on the carton, satisfy the requirements? (3) He had in mind a small tablet containing, among other things, three poisons—one in Schedule I, one affected by paragraph 1 of Schedule VII, and the third affected by paragraph 2 of Schedule VII. It seemed necessary that this small product must be labelled with (a) name of the article; (b) the dose; (c) number of tablets in the container; (d) name and proportion of each poison; (e) the word "Poison" printed in red or on a red ground; (f) "Caution, it is dangerous to take this preparation except under medical supervision"; (g) "Caution, it is dangerous to exceed the stated dose"; and (h) the retailer's name and address. Would it be necessary to use all the prescribed words? If necessary for all this mass of words to appear, could Mr. Linstead put the questioner in touch with a printer who could print all the necessary words conspicuously on a label a little larger than a postage stamp? (4) He noticed that a grocer or ironmonger registered as a listed seller of Part II poisons may appoint one or two deputies who may sell certain poisons in his absence. The pharmacist, apparently, was not so favoured, and it would appear that if a pharmacist left his shop in charge of an unqualified assistant while having his lunch, and one of his best customers entered the shop and asked for some rat poison containing barium carbonate, the assistant must regret that this rat poison contained a dangerous substance and may only be sold by or under the supervision of the chemist himself.

Cigarettes and Cartons

Mr. Linstead, in reply, said with regard to the Schedule III exemption for stramonium for relief of asthma, if the cigarette was advertised as for relief of catarrh only it would not be affected. He fancied, however, that most manufacturers of such cigarettes would see to it that they were stated to relieve asthma as well as catarrh. The law required that if a product contained Schedule I poison the chemist must untie the manufacturer's package and see that his own name and address were on each container inside. If not a First Schedule poison it was only necessary to put the chemist's name and address on the outside container, even though that be the one that was quickly thrown away by the consumer. There was, however, actually no practical difficulty about printing the retailer's name on the carton. In answer to Mr. Bryan's question 3, the only one of the required wordings mentioned which need not be printed was the caution about the dose. Mr. Gilleggan, commenting on the new rule that poison bottles must have vertically fluted form, asked whether this would affect the large number of poison bottles now in use which had a flat part with the word "Poison" moulded in the glass. Mr. Linstead said so long as the bottle had vertical grooves it would not matter if one side had a flat portion with the embossed word.

Mr. Zachary asked how far the new Act was an extension of the Apothecaries' Act. Mr. Linstead said the Apothecaries' Act remained, and the Society of Apothecaries, if it liked to take action under that ancient measure, could still take proceedings against a chemist for diagnosing and supplying medicine and treating ailments. The Society, however, as a matter of fact, used that power very rarely nowadays. The chemist would have a very good defence in the fact that much newer legislation had recognised his practice. In answer to Mr. Dobson, Mr. Linstead said in the case of a body corporate the name of the registered superintendent chemist could appear on the labels as well as that of the body who were the authorised seller. The name which must appear was that of the proprietor. A man might, Mr. Linstead considered, put up the words "Listed Seller of Part II Poisons," though it was a clumsy phrase and he doubted whether many non-chemists would want to use it, declaring as it did their limitations. Mr. Gilleggan made an appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Fund, and a collection raised the sum of £9.

Science Papers in Edinburgh

THE North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held its third meeting of the present session at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on January 17, Mr. F. W. M. Bennett (chairman of the executive) presiding. The chairman referred to the death of Mr. Thomas Dunlop, Ph.C., at one time a member of the executive of the North British branch and one of the divisional secretaries for the Glasgow area (*C. & D.*, January 4, p. 13).

Professor David Ellis, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., read a paper on

The Problematical Question of the Intelligence of Plants

[ABSTRACT]

PROFESSOR ELLIS said that to regard plants as inanimate objects was wrong. To regard them as intelligent was also wrong. The matter turned on the fact that plants had a very strong and efficient conductive system. They had to inquire whether plants had anything corresponding to the nerves of animals. The truth lay somewhere between. The fact that plants, like animals, had a mechanism for the transmission of external stimuli did not necessarily connote physiological and mental attributes characteristic of the higher animals. While there was no feature in animal protoplasm which was not also found in vegetable protoplasm, yet there was not one line of ascent from plants to animals. Both started from the same point, but each evolved on divergent lines. It was true that plants and animals tended to become more and more alike as they were traced down the scale. Such lower organisms as the micrococcus and the bacillus were distinctly to be classified as vegetable, but spirilla possessed many features analogous to those of animal organisms. There was a borderline where plants and animals closely approached one another. In the protoplasmic molecules of both plants and animals the same fundamental properties of contracting and expanding either spontaneously or inductively as a result of outside influences, the rhythmic movements characteristic of living matter, and the power of conductivity, were found. The question of conduction offered some difficulties. In vegetable cells there was a cellular membrane. Pfeffer, experimenting with the sensitive plant, *Mimosa pudica*, came to the conclusion that the conduction and movement were due to hydro-mechanical agencies; but it had been proved that this was not a true explanation.

The suggestion of a possible intelligence in plants had been propounded chiefly by Bose, who made a special study of *Mimosa pudica* and claimed that this plant, and, indeed, all plants, had a nervous mechanism similar to that of animals. This mechanism he located in the phloem. It was now known that the responses shown by plants could not be satisfactorily explained in terms of hydrostatics or of conduction of chemical substances. There was overwhelming evidence that the movements of plants were vital in character. A difference was observed between an area that received a stimulus, a conducting zone and a zone that actually made the movement. The responses of plants were of the same general nature as the reflex movements in animals, but beyond that there was not the slightest ground for the supposition that plants possessed intelligence. Evolution in the direction of intelligence had not even begun in plants.

On the motion of DR. ALEXANDER NELSON, seconded by MR. M. V. HUNTER, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Professor Ellis.

Mr. Eric Thorpe, B.Pharm., Ph.C., presented a communication on

Modern Methods for the Identification and Evaluation of Crude Drugs

[ABSTRACT]

MR. THORPE said that the particular method or methods adopted for the identification and evaluation of vegetable drugs in any particular instance depended on several factors, in-

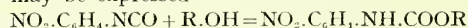
cluding the nature of the drug and its degree of comminution. Macroscopical methods of identification were suitable for entire or coarsely broken drugs but could not be relied upon in every case, particularly when the source might be one of several closely related species, as in the case of strophanthus seeds. Macroscopical methods were employed in the commercial evaluation of organised drugs with few exceptions, such as cinchona, which might be valued according to its alkaloidal content. Methods of evaluation often had no scientific basis. Chemical methods were available for a limited number of drugs, such as the several varieties of strophanthus seed. Alkaloidal assays, though available for a number of drugs, were in practice probably rarely employed except in a few instances, such as ipecacuanha and cinchona, where the alkaloidal content was liable to considerable variation. In the majority of cases, such assays were carried out only on galenicals prepared from the drugs and not on the drugs themselves. Ash and crude fibre determinations were used for powdered drugs. Microscopical methods were of great value for the identification of powdered drugs and the detection of powdered adulterants. They were also employed in the differentiation of drugs from closely related species, as the leaves of various species of *Barosma*. Microscopical characters of greatest diagnostic importance included the dimensions and characteristics of starch grains, calcium oxalate crystals, epidermal trichomes, stone cells and fibres. A quantitative microscopical method available for the determination of foreign organic matter in powdered drugs was illustrated by several examples and diagrams. The researches conducted by Wallis, Saber and others had demonstrated that this method was capable of giving results of a high degree of accuracy. The use of ultra-violet light was another method which had been the subject of recent experiments. It had been shown that as little as one per cent. of Rhapontic rhubarb could be detected in the official powdered Chinese rhubarb by its distinctive fluorescence. The main problem in connection with the identification of drugs was the differentiation of closely related species.

DR. BLACKIE said he had listened with much interest to Mr. Thorpe's paper, but he did not entirely agree with what he had said. As a manufacturer, he would point out that it was very important to have drugs evaluated, and though it might not be done in the laboratory it was usual to buy drugs with the certificate of a competent analyst as to the alkaloidal or resin content of the drug. He did not think it was profitable to prepare galenicals from inferior drugs, especially such as had to be standardised to a definite alkaloidal content.

On the motion of THE CHAIRMAN, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Thorpe.

Identifying Alcohols with Isocyanates

It has recently been shown (F. Holke, "Receuil des Travaux Chimiques des Pays-Bas," 1935, vi, pp. 505-17), that the ortho, meta and para-nitrophenyl isocyanates react with primary alcohols, giving characteristic nitro-urethanes which can be readily identified by melting point and other tests. The reaction may be expressed



The reagents were prepared from the nitro-anilines by the action of phosgene (20 per cent. solution in toluene), being recrystallised from hot petroleum ether. Condensation with the alcohols was also carried out in petroleum ether, since the urethane derivatives are soluble in the hot solvent but crystallise out on cooling. They are said to be practically insoluble in the cold solvent. The reaction worked successfully with some twenty monohydric aliphatic alcohols from methyl to dodecyl as well as with several aromatic alcohols and cholesterol. It is claimed that the ready formation of solid derivatives makes the method of value in identifying individual alcohols.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE January meeting of the Council was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on January 14. Mr. J. F. Costello (president) in the chair. Other members of the Council present were Messrs. J. A. O'Rourke, P. Brooke Kelly, K. Whelehan, B. Hickey, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, T. J. Smith, M. J. Kieran, M. J. Parkes, J. Gleeson, J. T. Dwyer, D. Warwick, and P. C. Cahill. Apologies for inability to attend were received from Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, Sir Thomas Robinson, Mr. D. W. P. Boyd, Mr. P. J. Fielding and Miss F. M. Flood. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Miss Flood were absent owing to illness.

CORRESPONDENCE

Greetings were received from his Excellency the Nuncio Apostolic, the president and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the president and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, the editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal," the Smithsonian Institute, and the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

Mr. John J. Gaynor (law adviser) wrote reporting on the recent legal proceedings brought by the Society against Hely's, Ltd., Dublin, and against Elvery & Co., Dublin.

Correspondence was read from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain submitting the names of Mr. E. Saville Peck, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat and Mr. Herbert Skinner as pharmaceutical representatives on the Pharmacopœia Selection Committee. On the motion of Mr. PARKES, seconded by Mr. WARWICK, the names submitted were approved.

Mr. W. K. Stack, M.P.S.I., Listowel, wrote notifying that Mr. Cornelius Keane, a fourth-year apprentice with him, had been awarded the certificate of the Carnegie Hero Fund, and a sum of £15, for attempting to rescue a nurse from drowning in the sea at Ballybunion on August 23. According to the Press report the water at the time was receding with big waves and a terrific undercurrent. On the proposal of THE PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. PARKES, it was decided to congratulate Mr. Keane on his courageous action.

REGISTRATION ITEMS

The following changes of address were notified: Mr. P. McNamara, M.P.S.I., from Pallasgreen, co. Limerick, to Sundrive

Road, Crumlin, Dublin; Mr. J. B. Mansfield, L.P.S.I., from East Bridge Street, Enniskillen, to 28 Clontarf Road, Dublin; Mr. P. Hunt, Asst., from 19 North Earl Street, Dublin, to 34 Main Street, Donnybrook; Mr. E. F. Lee, Asst., from Rosemount, Sunday's Well, Cork, to 17 St. Christopher's Road, Montenotte Park, Cork.

Mrs. Francis Moran (*née* McGrath) wrote submitting marriage certificate and desiring change of name in the Register. The application was granted.

The following, who submitted Matriculation certificates, were granted Preliminary registration: Miss J. M. O'Connell, Miss M. O'Loughlin, Mr. W. D. Nolan, Mr. T. A. Whittle.

Registration as a pharmaceutical chemist was granted to Dr. Devane, who submitted a L.A.H. certificate.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

The Law and House Committees' reports were submitted and approved.

On consideration of the Certificates and Declaration Committee's report, which was adopted, it was stated that three candidates submitted entries for the R.D. examination and all three were rejected as not being in order. For the coming Licence examination, the report stated, twenty-four candidates submitted entries and all were approved.

The report of the Housing Subcommittee was submitted and approved.

The registrar (Mr. J. J. Kerr) reported on the deaths of Mr. J. Crowne, M.P.S.I., Mr. W. V. Bates, Ph.C., Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Ph.C., and Mrs. A. Leavy, R.D.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

The following were elected to membership of the Society: Messrs. R. L. Austin, J. F. Courtney, J. J. C. Maguire.

The following were nominated for membership: Miss Myra McGoldrick, Ballincar, Sligo; Mr. B. Bassett, Main Street, Malahide; Mr. J. C. Dowling, 27 Terenure Road, Dublin; Mr. P. J. Fullam, North Main Street, Naas; Mr. Maurice Mallen, Abbey Road, Howth, co. Dublin; Mr. J. S. Walsh, 30 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on January 17 in the Society's offices, 73 University Street, Belfast, the president (Mr. W. S. Taylor) in the chair. There were present also Messrs. Samuel Gibson (vice-president), S. S. Badger, R. I. Edwards, W. Martin, J. F. Grimes, H. F. Moore, W. C. Tate, J. T. Nicholl, S. H. Forrest, James Glendinning, Charles Abernethy, James McDowell, Professor Small, and Dr. S. E. A. Acheson. An apology for absence was received from Mr. J. E. Connor. Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick (secretary) was in attendance.

Arising out of the minutes, Mr. ABERNETHY referred to the reports of the examiners read at the last meeting. THE PRESIDENT said the matter would come before the Education Committee and would come up at the next meeting of the Council.

EXTENSION GRANTED

Mrs. J. P. Parke, Banbridge, and Mrs. A. Wilson, Albert Bridge Road, Belfast, were granted permission to carry on business for a further period of five years, provided that they comply with the Pharmacy and Poisons (Northern Ireland) Act.

CORRESPONDENCE

Greetings of the season were received from the president and members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, Pharmaceutical Conference, the Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, the president and executive of the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia, the president and council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal," the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the editor of "The Retail Chemist."

A letter was received from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain with reference to the Selection Committee of the British Pharmacopœia, stating that the Council of the Society proposed as the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Northern Ireland, Ireland and Great Britain, Mr. E. Saville Peck, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat and Mr. Herbert Skinner. In selecting those names the Council had followed the precedent of the last occasion, and the president for the time being, together with Messrs. Neathercoat and Skinner, were appointed. The Council had

directed him to send those names to the secretary and to ask him to be good enough to submit them to their Council asking if they approved their appointment as the three representatives of the three Pharmaceutical Societies. On the motion of PROFESSOR SMALL, seconded by MR. EDWARDS, the necessary approval was given.

THE SECRETARY said that Professor Small was on a sub-committee and went over occasionally. The Committee had to meet very often, and there was no Irish representative. Mr. Skinner was one of their honorary members.

[As we go to press, we learn that the names have been jointly proposed by the three Pharmaceutical Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.]

CO-OPTION OF MR. J. W. GRAY

THE PRESIDENT said Mr. McBride had suggested that his successor should be Mr. John W. Gray, 24 English Street, Armagh. He had pleasure in proposing him.

MR. GRIMES, in seconding, said it would be a gracious thing to accept Mr. McBride's suggestion. Mr. McBride had worked hard for reciprocity with Great Britain, which had been of such advantage to them. That was the greatest work that the Society had ever accomplished.

MR. EDWARDS supported the proposal, which, he said, was fair from a territorial point of view.

In reply to Mr. Tate, THE SECRETARY said that the new councillor would retire by rotation in October. Mr. Gray was unanimously elected.

BENEVOLENT FUND PROPOSED

A letter was received from Mr. J. Mitchell, secretary of the Londonderry Chemists' and Druggists' Association, suggesting that a benevolent fund should be formed in connection with the trade. Mr. Mitchell mentioned that the Association was holding a dance, and any available balance from it would go to the fund.

THE PRESIDENT said they would have to consider first whether they should have a benevolent fund. It was very desirable in his view to have one, for cases cropped up occasionally where such was necessary. Other societies had such an institution. The ladies' committee that had functioned in connection with the late Conference was going to run a dance and was willing to give the proceeds. They could also have whist drives, and the Londonderry Association, he believed, had a balance. It had been suggested, with the approval of the presidents of the Ulster Chemists' Association and of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, to send out a circular announcing a meeting with the object of starting such a fund. The three presidents could be members of the committee that would take the matter up. It was in its initial stage, but he thought something should be done.

MR. GLENDINNING said the Derry Association was strongly in favour of the fund.

MR. TATE supported the inauguration of the fund. He agreed it should not be a matter for the Council alone, but also for the two associations. The presidents of the three Associations could be *ex officio* on the Committee. He wished the scheme all success.

MR. GRIMES also expressed approval. It would be a consolation to many if there was going to be such a fund launched.

THE PRESIDENT said their fund should be under the auspices of the combined trades, bringing in the outside associations.

MR. EDWARDS asked if it was for employees and employers.

THE PRESIDENT said that would be a matter for the committee to draw up rules. He thought that all chemists' meetings in Belfast should be held in those headquarters of the Society. He thought that the members of the Council, the Ulster Chemists' Association and the Chemists' and Druggists' Society should bring the matter before their respective societies.

MR. ABERNETHY suggested sending a letter to the trade associations inviting them to hold their meetings in the Society's rooms. He moved accordingly.

MR. TATE seconded.

THE SECRETARY said the associations could not be charged. The resolution was agreed to. The Council decided unanimously that, in the event of a benevolent fund being established, they would give it every support in their power.

MR. McDOWELL said the fund should be originally under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society, which could call in the other bodies and summon a meeting.

THE PRESIDENT said the circular would be sent out to the trade in the names of the three presidents.

PROFESSOR SMALL said the British Society had power in their charter to run a benevolent fund, but their Society had no such power.

MEMBERS ELECTED

The following nominated candidates were elected members of the Society:—John Johnston, 80 Francis Street, Newtownards; Kevin Loughran, 52 Malmesbury Road, London, E.16.

A DISPENSING ANOMALY

MR. ABERNETHY read a letter in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January 4 with reference to signs over shops stating "All compounded by qualified chemists," and asking that it should be challenged by the Government or the Society.

THE PRESIDENT said it was an anonymous letter and no notice should be taken of it. If the writer knew the facts it was his duty to inform the Inspector.

THE SECRETARY said the matter had been taken up by the Home Office.

MR. GIBSON said stalls in the markets had the same thing up.

MR. FORREST said he took the matter up with the Inspector a year ago, and the Inspector informed him nothing could be done so long as the medicines did not contain poisons.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO DUBLIN

THE PRESIDENT reported on his visit to the dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on behalf of the Society. They treated him right royally, he said.

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES

The certificates awarded to the licentiates at the last examination were presented to them by the president. The licentiates in attendance were:—John Steven Aitken, Charles Henry Bell, William Andrew Boyd, Eugene Patrick Collins, Miss Annie Finnegan, Victor Grattan, Miss Theresa Ita Hanlon, James Trimble Hunt, James Maginnis, William Frank O'S. Mansfield, Robert Maxwell, Samuel Millar McMillin, Joseph Desmond Sheils, Victor Mills Wilson, John Wesley Wright. Mr. John Duncan and Mr. Kevin Loughran were unable to be present.

THE PRESIDENT congratulated the recipients, and said he was specially glad to see two from his own town of Enniskillen, one of whom had been one of his own apprentices. They all deserved their certificates, and he wished them every success in their future careers.

The licentiates were subsequently the guests of the Council at tea.

REPORT ON VITAMIN A.—No. 4 of the reports on biological standards issued by the Medical Research Council is entitled "The Standardisation and Estimation of Vitamin A" (Stationery Office, 1s.). The preface states that the monograph is a collection of technical information, not available elsewhere, concerning the properties and use of the international vitamin A standard, and is intended for the information of competent workers. The authors are E. Margaret Hume and Harriette Chick.

"A DEFINITE BASIS OF EXCHANGE."—"Clearly there is something most impressive in the fact that two of Nature's widest manifestations, matter and electricity, are both, in their quantities, integral multiples of units. In neither case does Nature make use of the continuous, but of what I might call the particulate. Perhaps we are prepared by these two great discoveries for the further discovery of the last few years, when we find that even energy is in a certain way to be described as 'particulate.' And even further there is a certain possibility of the mutual conversion of energy and mass. Not only are there the three separate coinages but also a definite basis of exchange. The plan which a hundred years ago we found to be followed by Nature in the case of her materials we now see to be far more important than we had thought: there is something tremendous in its universality."—Sir William Bragg, O.M., in the 1935 Gluckstein memorial lecture.

Verifying British Standards

A REPORT by the Board of Trade on the decennial comparisons of the parliamentary copies of the imperial standards commenced in 1933, and on further comparisons made in pursuance of a request received through the Treasury from the Bank of International Settlements, has been issued (price 1s.) by H.M. Stationery Office. It may be remembered that in our Special Issue of June 29, 1929, we discussed the historical aspect of weights and measures, and mentioned among other facts that the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, provides for the comparison of parliamentary standards with each other every ten years and with the imperial standards every twenty years. The record of the comparisons carried out in 1933-34, although issued later than might ordinarily have been expected, is of scientific importance: in the following paragraphs we summarise its chief features. The work was unexpectedly delayed through two principal causes—difficulty in the adjustment of a new precision balance and the details involved in obtaining the co-operation of the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures.

The Yard and the Metre

Of the four parliamentary copies of the imperial standard yard, four were included, the fifth, which is immured in Westminster Palace, being exempted by the Act of 1878 from the decennial comparisons. The comparator in use in the National Physical Laboratory differs in certain details from the comparator employed in the 1922 comparisons; four laboratory Centigrade thermometers were used for recording temperatures, and the air of the room in which the work was carried out was thermostatically controlled. The intercomparison involved forty sets of observations; and it was not possible to take more than two sets a day, as an interval of at least five hours between the two sets was needed in order to ensure steady temperature conditions. The conclusions drawn from the results set out in tables are of great interest. The latest values, compared with those of 1922, indicate a slight shortening of the four copies, a change in contrast with the "remarkably close agreement" between the 1912 and 1922 determinations. Possible reasons for this difference are indicated in the report. Again, "the whole of the results for 1892, and two out of four results in 1876, appear to be definitely inconsistent with the general trend of the remainder of the series." In a passage on p. 12 of the report it is stated that "the length of the Yard, as determined by the present standard, cannot be regarded as definitely established to a precision better than about 1 part in a million. This is definitely inferior to the precision attainable with modern standards, and . . . clearly calls for the introduction of a new standard at an early date . . . it may be found practicable to redefine the Yard in terms of a wavelength of visible light with a precision higher than any new material standards would be likely to offer." Several subsidiary yard standards have also been determined. A complete intercomparison of six metre standards was carried out during the same period; the temperature in these cases was fixed at 20° C. instead of 62° F.

The Pound and the Kilogram

A complete intercomparison of five different pounds was made; two of these were brought from the Board of Trade, one from the Royal Mint, one from the Royal Society and one from the Royal Observatory. As a rule, sixteen sets of observations were made for each pair, with the necessary corrections for the different atmospheric buoyancies. The values of the differences were computed by the method of least squares from the results of all the intercomparison taken in pairs. Details of the work are given in the tables, together with its relation to previous results. An estimate of the probable error of the final values obtained is that for any one of the five pounds in terms of any other it amounts to 0.00006 gr.

The British national copy (No. 18) of the international prototype kilogram was compared with the international standards at the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, Sèvres. The value was found to be 1000.000058 gm.; a test made by the Bureau in 1924 gave the result 1000.000051 gm. For re-establishing a ratio between the pound and the kilogram

M. L. Maudet brought to Teddington one of the standard kilograms of the Bureau, and in a short series of comparisons with kilogram No. 18 it was found that the difference between them lay within ± 0.000008 gm. of the value given by the Bureau. The method adopted for redetermining a ratio between the imperial and the metric standards was similar to that employed ten years earlier. If a kilogram is weighed against 2 lb. plus 92.815 gm., and if all the grams are standardised in agreed terms, the relationship between the two standard weights can be determined. In this series of weighings two copies of the international prototype kilogram were available, and owing to the limited time available two balances were used concurrently. On collating the results and rejecting the seventh decimal figure as having no significance, the pound was accepted as equaling 453.592338 gm. The probable error of this result is given as ± 0.000003 gm. The report states, among other comments, that while there is close agreement between the results of 1922 and of 1933, there are large relative changes in the complete history of the comparisons, the standard pound having diminished progressively in relation to the kilogram. The British official copy of the kilogram, however, has remained practically constant in relation to the standard since its sanction in 1889. The general result is to throw doubt on the stability with which the standards of mass are being maintained. And while the variations exhibited cast greater suspicion on the British standards, the fact that the metric standards exhibit a higher degree of consistency does not altogether remove from them some share of the doubt arising from the general tendency of divergence between the two series. It is regarded as desirable to construct a new series of pound weights with a view to their eventual adoption as fundamental standards.

Dutch East Indies Quinine Production

THE official production figures of a fixed group of seventy cinchona estates in Netherland India indicate that the output of cinchona bark during the current year is greater than last year, states the U.S.A. Department of Commerce "World Trade Notes." The production of these estates during the first nine months of 1935 amounted to 6,143,000 kilos. of bark, compared with 5,709,000 kilos during the corresponding period of 1934. The activity of this group is believed to represent the activity of the entire cinchona industry in Netherland India, as in 1934 these estates produced 84.8 per cent. of all the cinchona bark grown in the country during that year. The production of cinchona bark by these seventy estates, by quarters, during 1934 and 1935 was as follows, in kilos:—

| Period | 1934 | 1935 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| First quarter | 1,628,000 | 1,851,000 |
| Second quarter | 1,983,000 | 2,146,000 |
| Third quarter | 2,098,000 | 2,146,000 |
| Total nine months | 5,709,000 | 6,143,000 |

The industry is now operating under the regulations of the Cinchona Restriction Scheme, which provides that only from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the total potential production of the quinine equivalent of the bark may be exported during the restriction period (in 1934 the restriction was 55 per cent. of the total normal returns). Licences for the export of bark, expressed in quinine equivalent, for the current year were recently allotted to the various producers, total allotments amounting to 620,000 kilos, of which 11,317 kilos was withheld for the account of dealers. It is now reported that sales of quinine have been far better during the current year than was anticipated, and that export allotments for bark for the equivalent of 620,000 kilos of quinine sulphate will fall short of supplying the demand by 100,000 kilos of quinine sulphate. Additional licences will be issued to producers to meet this increased demand from foreign markets.

Trade Notes

ILFORD, LTD., Ilford, inform us that all grades of Selo films for the type of camera which gives twelve exposures on the ordinary 8-exposure film, are now available.

KLEENEX DISPOSABLE TISSUES.—Cellucotton Products, Ltd., 317 High Holborn, W.C.1, offer a New Year gift-sample of Kleenex disposable tissues for handkerchiefs. The value of this material is that the possibility of spreading infection by the use of ordinary handkerchiefs is obviated. A coupon covering the New Year sample offer is printed elsewhere in this issue.



CHEMISTS' FRIENDS.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, London, E.6, inform us that they have made application for membership under the Chemists' Friends Scheme, particularly in connection with their preparation Normogastrine.—Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, give a list of "Wright's" preparations which are on the official list of the Chemists' Friends Scheme.

These include malt extract preparations, effervescent saline and Marza wine.—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool and Dublin, announce that they are Chemists' Friends for Ayrton's reservable series comprising 150 medicinal products in each series, as well as Ayrton's Black and Mauve surgical dressings and other preparations, a list of which is given in our advertisement pages.

NEW STYLE OF NAILBRUSH.—G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1, issue a Twin Nailbrush in a new scientific shape which is described as the Kent "Pall Mall" brush. Medium bristles are intended for use on the hands and stiff bristles for the nails. In addition there is a self-draining back. The brushes are packed in attractive display boxes and generous trade discounts are offered.

WINDOW DISPLAY CONTEST.—Elsewhere in this issue Bob Martin, Ltd., Southport, Lancs, announce a window display contest with prizes amounting to over £200. The closing date is February 29. Every entrant receives free of charge one dozen Bob Martin's condition powders on receipt of the photograph of his window display. A coupon will be found in our advertisement pages.

GILLETTE BLADES.—Illustrated here is the new type of packing which has been introduced for Gillette blades. This carton is intended for shelf or counter use.



"THE BRITISH JOURNAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ALMANAC."—Henry Greenwood & Co., Ltd., 24 Wellington Street, London, W.C.2, have just published the 1936 edition of "The British Journal Photographic Almanac." This annual publication is a comprehensive survey of photography in all its branches, for example, the trade side is catered for by reviews of new goods, the research worker by the "Epitome of Progress," the

artist by sixty-four pictures (printed in photogravure), the work of leading photographers. Among the contributions of general interest are articles on "Subject Contrast and Gradation," "Photographic Shutters," "Colour Photography of To-day," and "Successful Amateur Portraiture." Seventy pages are devoted to formulas, twenty to tables and fifteen to miscellaneous information such as copyright, factory acts and so forth. The book is sold at 2s. in paper cover or 3s. cloth bound.

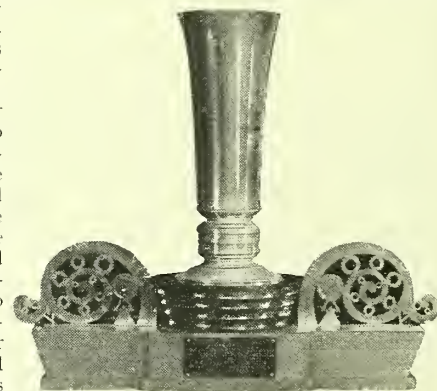
HINDS HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM.—Lysol, Ltd., Raynes Park, London, S.W.20, have produced an attractive showcard, which is here illustrated, to promote the sales of Hinds Honey and Almond Cream. The showcard is in nine colours and occupies a space 14 in. by 11 in. This card when used on the counter or in the window should be of value in furthering the sales of this popular toilet preparation.



BOURNVILLE IN PICTURES.

—Cadbury Bros., Bournville, have issued a handsome brochure in photogravure illustrating aspects of the daily life at Bournville. An excellent indication of what has been achieved in connection with the welfare of workers is at once apparent to readers of this booklet. Copies of the book are available to members of the trade on application to the Publications Office, Bournville.

COTY BEAUTY TROPHY.—On January 17 at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, W.C., the annual "Bal de Beauté" of the Incorporated Society of Artists in Commerce was held. Coty (England), Ltd., awarded a silver beauty trophy to "Miss Art in Commerce, 1936." The 1st, 2nd and 3rd lady finalists in the competition were each presented with leather coffrets containing two bottles of Coty perfume, face powder and sachets, and consolation prizes were also awarded.



SHOWCARDS.—Speedy D. & P. Ltd., Shelford Place, London, N.16, are offering to rearrange in modern colour and design chemists' showcards. Full particulars of a special winter showcard service, with prices at advantageous rates, are obtainable on application.

CONVENIENT PACKINGS.—The number of convenient packs which are associated with Edward Hack, 77-79 Farringdon Road, E.C.1, has been augmented by a series of similar articles which are here illustrated. They consist of iodine tincture,



stainless iodine, aspirin and assorted perfumes. These products are packed in attractive boxes which can be easily displayed on the counter or in the window, and their portability added to high-grade quality are sufficient recommendations.

Marriages

HORROCKS—FRANKLAND.—At Salesbury Church, Blackburn, on January 1, Fred W. Horrocks, chemist and druggist, to Bertha Frankland.

REAVLEY—MILES.—At Shipton-under-Wychwood Parish Church, Oxford, recently, Eric P. Reavley, only son of Mr. Robert Reavley, Ph.C., Burford, Oxford, to Sybil Miles, M.P.S.

SWINDLEHURST—PROCTOR.—At Silverdale, Carnforth, on January 2, Geoffrey Swindlehurst, chemist and druggist, Barrowford, Nelson, to Jean Proctor.

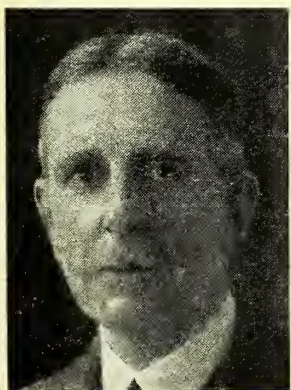
WORTHINGTON—ADAMSON.—At Holy Trinity Church, Blackpool, on January 1, Albert Edward Worthington, chemist and druggist, to Gwendoline Adamson.

Deaths

BUTCHER.—At Bromley, Kent, on January 12, Mr. William Frederic Butcher, Ph.C., chairman of Butcher, Curnow & Co., Ltd., chemists, 33-35 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E.3, aged sixty-nine. After passing the Major examination and joining the business founded by his father in 1860, Mr. Butcher turned his attention to photographic supplies. This side of the business was later amalgamated with another well-known firm as Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and was eventually merged in Ensign, Ltd., of which company Mr. Butcher became vice-chairman. Messrs. Butcher, Curnow & Co. recently opened a branch at Sidcup; an illustrated account appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 1935, I, 136. Mr. Butcher is survived by two sons and a daughter. At the funeral, which took place at Charlton Cemetery on January 15, the congregation included Mr. T. W. Cleave (director) and members of the staff of Butcher, Curnow & Co., Ltd., and representatives of Ensign, Ltd.

DAVIES.—At Woking, on January 14, Mr. Arthur Lloyd Davies, chemist and druggist, 2 High Street, aged sixty. Mr. Davies, who was born in Carmarthen, commenced business on his own account twenty-eight years ago at 47 Chertsey Road, Woking, removing to 2 High Street six years ago. He was a prominent freemason. Mr. Davies is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter.

HUNTER.—At his residence, 48 Garscube Terrace, Edinburgh, on January 17, Mr. Andrew Hunter, chemist and druggist, a partner in the firm of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh and London. The history of Duncan, Flockhart & Co. was described in an illustrated article in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 1932, I, 712. Mr. Hunter's father, the late Mr. David Hunter, made chloroform for Sir James Young Simpson. Mr. Hunter began his apprenticeship to Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart in 1880. He was in charge of the shop at 6 North Bridge until 1909, when he went to manage the Princes Street premises of the company. A man of charming, kindly personality, Mr. Hunter was held in affectionate esteem by his staff. He had been ill for the past two years.



Mr. A. HUNTER

McRAE.—Recently, Mr. Donald D. McRae, Broompark House, Denny, Stirlingshire, managing director of Robert Benny & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, aged eighty-two.

PROTHERO.—On January 13, Mr. Solomon George Prothero, chemist and druggist, Deacon Road, Bitterne, Southampton, aged forty-five. Mr. Prothero had been chairman of the Southampton Pharmacists' Association, and was a founder of the Bitterne Tradesmen's Association.

Personalities

E. V. RIPPIN & SON, LTD., 639 Romford Road, London, E.12, inform us that Mr. F. J. Pratt is no longer in their employ.

MR. ALFRED HIGGS, J.P., chemist and druggist, Kingston-on-Thames, has been re-elected chairman of the Borough licensing justices.

ALDERMAN W. GOWEN CROSS, Ph.C., Shrewsbury, who has been a member of the Salop County Insurance Committee since its inception in 1912, has resigned his membership owing to ill health.

MR. J. WARDLE, chemist and druggist, and **MRS. WARDLE** recently celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Wardle was for many years in business in Maidenhead, and now resides at Brenton Common, Hereford.

MR. H. J. MITCHELL has been elected president of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in succession to the late Marquis of Reading. Mr. H. O. Smith, chairman of I.C.I. (Metals), Ltd., has been elected a director of I.C.I.

MR. W. G. SNOW, chemist and druggist, Birkenhead, has received a letter from the Liverpool postmaster congratulating him on his long service for the Post Office. The letter refers to the fact that his sixty years of service in charge of a local post office is a record for a local district. In the *C. & D.*, September 21, 1935, attention was called to the fact that Mr. Snow is the oldest tradesman in Birkenhead.

MR. H. G. GOWERS, joint managing director of Barclay & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.4, gave a dinner on January 18 to celebrate his silver jubilee in the service of the company. The guests included oldest employees, directors and heads of departments. In the course of the evening, after a few fitting remarks by the chairman (Mr. H. M. Davenport), Mr. and Mrs. Gowers were presented with mementoes of the occasion by two of the oldest members of the staff. Mr. Gowers entered the employ of the company in 1911, became assistant secretary in 1915, secretary in 1917, and joined the board as joint managing director in 1926.

Business Changes

THE telephone number of Thomas Tyrer & Co., Ltd., Stratford, London, E.15, has been changed to Maryland 5575 (5 lines).

BOOTS, LTD., are closing their branch at Central Drive, Blackpool, and transferring the business to their Market Street branch.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advanced notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, January 28

Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch, Royal Institution, Liverpool, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. H. N. Linstead on "The New Poisons Legislation."

Wednesday, January 29

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Stockport and District Branch, Masonic Guildhall, Wellington Road South, Stockport. Assembly from 7.30 p.m. Dancing. Whist drive. Tickets 4s. 6d. each; junior members 3s. 6d. each.

Thursday, January 30

Western (London) Pharmacists' Association, Glave's Restaurant, New Oxford Street, W.C.1., 8 to 12 p.m. Junior dance. Informal dress. Tickets, 3s. each (including refreshments), from G. Thomas, 105A Crawford Street, W.1.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Branch. Meeting. Ten-minute papers by members.

Grimsby and District Pharmacists' Association. Annual dinner.

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- | | |
|--|--|
| E/21. Homesin energising tabs- lets | G/20. Minnett Brand chloro- form capsules |
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| S/22. Kilacold | M/21. Southern Cross hot- water bottles |
| E/21. Marsh-ton's pile oint- ment | E/22. Toxinine hair tonic |
| B/21. Mason's Neurose | |

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXIV.

January 25, 1936

NO. 2920

Evolution in Poison Control

THIS week we conclude a series of commentaries on the Poisons List and Rules as amended by the Home Secretary. These comments have been made by those who are interested in the practice of pharmacy directly or otherwise, and it is of exceptional interest to note how divergent the points of view are. It is essential for pharmacists in the first place to realise that a new era of poison control has begun. The Pharmaceutical Society, which was actually concerned with the control of poisons, especially up to the 1908 Act, and to a lesser degree to the 1933 Act, has virtually ceased to exercise this function. The real controller of poisons in this country is obviously the Home Secretary. Pharmacy is to-day, so to speak, at the cross-roads, and leadership was never so urgent as it is now. The first view-point in regard to the control of poisons is that in the release of poisons to the public the Governmental attitude is that familiarity and training in the storage, handling and sale of poisons is secondary to the public need. That is to say, it is recognised that the public to-day require facilities for obtaining poisons which apparently hitherto have not been easily available. An important point which emerges from the comments by our contributors in the series of comments on the Poisons List is that pharmacists seem to have lost something of their rights in that the Home Secretary has overruled the Poisons Board in regard to the sale of lysol, hydrochloric acid and so on. As was pointed out last week (p. 73), the decision of the Home Secretary was entirely in accordance with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, Section 17 (3). This was to the effect that articles in common use and which should be available to the public should not be subjected to the rigorous restrictions on poisons. If, as is likely, pharmacists to-day complain of this ruling, the question arises, why did not the Pharmaceutical Society raise objection to this clause when the Act was in progress as a Bill? Now that the Pharmaceutical Society is no longer concerned with the direct control of poisons, it may be opportune to ask what other function the Society is performing on behalf of chemists who find that, after qualifying, their rights have been whittled down to a basis which is on the level of shopkeepers in general. It would be unfortunate if the trade to-day should imagine that by protestation it would be possible to induce the Home Secretary to reopen the negotiations in regard to the sale of poisons, especially as the Poisons Board raised no objection to the amendments made by him. As the Poisons Board was graced by representatives of pharmacy, is it permissible to ask whether the pharmaceutical members of the Poisons Board or of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society expected that the Draft Poisons List and Rules would be accepted by the Home Secretary as they stood, or with only minor amendments. Pharmacists will scarcely require to be reminded that in last week's issue we discussed the possibilities of the efforts of the deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society to the Home Secretary and pointed out that that advisory body,

the Poisons Board, must have agreed with the Minister's decisions. One member of the Board is now reported as saying that the pharmaceutical members were not pleased with the alterations in the List and Rules. In view of the preponderance of pharmaceutical representation over that of any other vocation, presumably the former's suggestions were overruled, but since most organised bodies seem to have obtained their desires, it may be asked whether a case was made out for pharmacists, and if it was skilfully presented to their fellow members. At present there is little likelihood of the List and Rules being modified—this is, in fact, not the time for objection; that occasion will arise when the coroners' courts have investigated a number of poisoning cases, and the Society should make a detailed record of all cases where the supplier is not a pharmaceutical vendor. In this connection some difficulty will be encountered as again owing we understand to the efforts of manufacturers, Rule 21(3) reads:—

Where any poison (other than a substance included in the First Schedule to these Rules) is sold in a container and outer covering, being the container and covering in which it was obtained by the seller, it shall be sufficient if the name of the seller and the address of the premises on which it was sold appear only on the outer covering.

This means that if a bottle of lysol is packed in a carton, the retailer's name and address is probably not available once the carton is destroyed. If we are not mistaken, one purpose of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, was to bring the sale of poisons under a measure of control. If it is permissible, for example, that sales of lysol be made in cartons, as indicated above, it seems as if the chief aim of Part II of the Act is likely to be nullified.

The National Trade Ledger

ON p. 112 of this issue we publish summaries of our international trade for 1935 in all classes of merchandise and similar information on the class designated "Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours." The figures given have been compiled from the Trade and Navigation Accounts for December last, and for the purpose of comparison we have appended the relative figures for the two previous years. It will be noted that, despite a gradually widening range of import duties, the value of all classes of merchandise cleared through our ports during 1935 increased by more than £25,000,000 compared with the arrivals during the previous year and was nearly £82,000,000 more than in 1933. Our total shipments outwards (including re-exports) have only increased by a little more than £64,000,000; hence our debit trade balance has increased by approximately £17,700,000 during the three years under review, and now stands at the staggering figure of £275,749,456. Briefly, for every two pounds' worth of our exports we imported goods to the value of three pounds; this represents a debt of more than £6 per head of our population.

The summary of our trade, inwards and outwards, of the "Chemicals, etc." group shows that the position is fairly satisfactory and reflects the growth and efficiency of the industry. Of the group of industries producing manufactured goods, it registers one of the highest credit trade balances. Our imports during 1935 compared with those of 1934 increased in value by about £650,000 and were more than £2,000,000 over those of 1933, while our total exports (including re-exports) in 1935 were only £622,000 in excess of the 1934 figures and £1,300,000 over the 1933 shipments. Our credit trade balance has therefore declined

in three years by £659,000, but even so our total exports are not far short of double the value of our imports of this class of goods. It will be noted that approximately 57 per cent. of our chemicals exports were destined to Empire countries. At first sight this might appear eminently satisfactory. Our shipments to Commonwealth countries have, in fact, increased to some limited extent, due to the operation of the Ottawa Agreements, but the benefits we have derived from this "Trade within the Empire" legislation has been trifling compared with that secured by most of the Commonwealth countries. The latest figures published on Canadian trade may be cited as a fair example. In 1934 Canada's total exports were valued at \$652,887,000, of which the U.K. took \$270,333,000 and the U.S.A. \$222,544,000; her total imports for the same year were valued at \$513,469,000, of which \$293,779,813 represented U.S.A. goods and \$113,418,369 U.K. goods. The value of chemicals of U.S.A. origin landed in Canada in 1934 was no less than \$16,575,214, compared with only \$6,164,660 from the U.K. We are by far Canada's best customer, providing her with a free entry to our markets and protection against foreign competition. To-day, the average import duty imposed on all U.K. goods entering Canada is 12.06 per cent. *ad valorem*. These unsatisfactory trading figures are the direct result of the one-sided bargain known as the Ottawa Trade Agreements, and the alarming growth in our national trade debit balance is to no small extent due to the enormous increases of our unrestricted imports from the Dominions.

Measuring Daylight

AN attempt has been made, at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, to arrive at the average illumination to be expected at any specified time on any day in the year. The results have recently been published in a pamphlet: "Seasonal Variation of Daylight Illumination," published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 4d.). In the apparatus used the test surface of the illumination photometer received light from one octant of sky only, visible from a corner formed by three planes, one horizontal and the other two vertical and at right angles to each other. The octants of sky selected for the measurements were those facing due North, South, East and West.

Results recorded showed that it was possible to justify the drawing of a smooth curve through the ordinates. The noon curve approximates in its high and low points to the expected extremes of the longest and the shortest day. The 3 p.m. curve, on the other hand, rises more sharply in the opening months, reaching its peak in May. The range of variation, measured in foot-candles, is from 295 at 3 p.m. in December to 3790 at noon in Midsummer. Between late November and late January the average daylight at 9 a.m. is below 500 foot-candles. [A foot-candle represents the illumination produced by one standard candle-power at a distance of one foot.]

While such figures are true for Teddington, it may be taken that in the smoky atmosphere of large towns the illumination is likely to be much less. Elsewhere in this issue the subject of shop-window lighting is discussed, and the factors of window-size and competition from other shop windows are given as determining the amount of artificial illumination required. Lighting-strength figures determined by these considerations are based on night-time requirements. Yet it often becomes necessary to supplement daylight, when it falls below normal. Under average conditions of sky-brightness a figure of 500 foot-candles is taken as representative of conditions on wet summer days, long periods in autumn and spring, and the brighter hours of wintry days, in most districts. When it falls below this figure, artificial illumination becomes necessary, if not for ordinary purposes, at any rate for shop windows. As a rule, either all window lights are switched on at once, or else the weak daylight has to continue to serve. With the figures now available, it should be possible to budget for adequate yet economical illumination at all seasons.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Examination Results

LONDON

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

OUT of forty-six candidates who entered for the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination in London this month, twenty-five were successful. Among the unsuccessful, six were referred in botany, one in chemistry and two in pharmacy. The following passed:—Adams, Eric; Allcock, William; Barnes, H. L.; Blackman, H. F.; Chambers, W. P.; Chatfield, R. F.; Cowley, Phyllis M.; Greenop, Selby; Grundy, J. B.; Howard, L. W.; Jenkins, Nancy E.; Lefton, Charles; Parnaby, R. C.; Price, Honor M.; Rolph, G. S.; Rowson, J. M.; Sharp, L. K.; Shaw, Stanley; Snowden, A. H.; Stephens, J. F.; Walker, Edward; Warlow, N. S.; Watson, Gertrude M.; Wilde, E. V.; Windibank, R. B.

EDINBURGH

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

In the examinations held in Edinburgh during this week three candidates passed, one was referred and one failed. The successful candidates were:—Berridge, John, Hawick; Fogg, Jack, Bury; Kelly, John, Whitby.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The following are the results of the examination held in Edinburgh during this month:—

| | No. | PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION | | | | CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION | | | |
|--|-----|------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|---|--------|----------|--------|
| | | Absent | Failed | Referred | Passed | Absent | Failed | Referred | Passed |
| Entered for Prelim. Sc. exam. | 100 | 3 | 56 | 19 | 22 | — | — | — | — |
| Referred subject in Prelim. Sc. exam. | 47 | 1 | — | 15 | 31 | — | — | — | — |
| Entered for C. and D. exam. | 38 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| Referred subject in C. and D. exam. | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 28 |
| | 216 | 4 | 56 | 34 | 53 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 43 |

Candidates have been referred as follows:—Botany, 17; chemistry, 9; physics, 8; pharmacy, 5; pharmaceutical chemistry, 9; forensic pharmacy, 1.

Candidates have failed as follows:—Botany, 53; chemistry, 50; physics, 52; pharmacognosy, 8; pharmacy, 6; pharmaceutical chemistry, 8; forensic pharmacy, 2.

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners in the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination:—

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Adam, Jane, Portsoy | McLachlan, Kathleen M., Edinburgh |
| Addison, A. G., Cullen | Mills, Arthur, Newcastle |
| Anderson, H. S., Birkenhead | Mitchell, Hugh, Dundee |
| Barrowman, A. H., Irvine | Morrison, P. J., Aberdeen |
| Birnie, J. M., Aberdeen | Mutch, Norman, Alford |
| Blenkarn, W. M., Barnsley | Oliphant, Agnes B. G., Grangemouth |
| Bryan, A. E., Stockton | Patterson, R. N., Seaton |
| Christie, E. J., Oldmeldrum | Delaval |
| Conn, James, Aberdeen | Prendergast, J., Liverpool |
| Cooper, P. S., Dunfermline | Rhodes, G. L. J., Leeds |
| Copland, John, Carlisle | Settlington, J. T., Liverpool |
| Foster, T. W., Liverpool | Shanks, Mary, Edinburgh |
| Gemmell, D. H. O., Beith | Sharp, Mary, Perth |
| Goldwater, J., Newcastle | Shearer, M. M., Glasgow |
| Grant, W. F., Hull | Skeldon, J. K., Stranraer |
| Green, J., Bolton | Sutton, A. W., Southport |
| Hall, M., Durham | Tait, J. F., Dundee |
| Hamilton, C. G. M., Brankumleys, by Buckie | Taylor, T. E., Edinburgh |
| Henderson, J. P., Methil | Twiss, E. W., Warrington |
| Hewitt, H., Newcastle | White, Andrew, Cockenzie |
| Hughes, L. E., Liverpool | Wood, J. F., Leeds |
| Lambert, K. L., Bradford | Wright, A., Leeds |

Impressions of the Poisons List and Rules

By John H. Ramsay, Ph.C.

THOSE who considered that with the publication of the report of the Poisons Board we knew the worst will feel, now that the Poisons List and Rules have been issued, rather chagrined. Having examined the former, our next task is to become acquainted with the changes in the List.

By omission from Part I of the List lysol falls into Part II, and hydrochloric acid is transferred from Part I to Part II, with various other items. It might be advisable here to reiterate the fact that, in the beginning, the introduction of a Poisons Schedule was for the protection of the public, and the distribution of these items by chemists and druggists was neither sought nor desired by that body but imposed on them as the people most suited for their distribution. Apart from the dispensing of medicine the amount of poison sold by those keeping open shop is so small that it cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered a vested interest. Contrast for a moment the amount used in such industries as, say, ceramic art, wall-paper manufacture, agriculture, etc. When the Poisons Schedule was administered by an elected Council it was as understandable as it was unfounded that a charge of self-interest should be preferred against us; but with the operation of the Poisons Board there is no room for such criticism.

The Home Secretary, in sanctioning the changes in the List, and the Board, in its tacit approval of these, must have been moved by weighty reasons. Remembering the precedent set in the draft, we should now know the reasons for the change of opinion. One admits the popularity of lysol as a disinfectant, but this does not mean that it is not possible to replace it for household purposes. With its provisional inclusion in Part I it was considered that the normal supply and demand would control the number of listed sellers, but it is now easy to foresee that propaganda akin to the distribution of patent-medicine licences might easily be launched, and those interested will see to it that the possible sources of distribution are at least well-informed and the way made easy. We shall then have a real vested interest to combat. What can be done about it?

(1) Immediate action should be taken by our Society, and such representatives as we have in the House of Commons must become active and, if expedient, vocal.

(2) Failing any immediate reversion of policy it may rest with time and circumstances to demonstrate the fatal consequences of the regulation.

We know of the growth of retail or shop-like establishments, and the dispensary or surgery atmosphere given to them, for the sale of animal medicines. Do the regulations intend that the proprietors be considered manufacturers? It is, to say the least, a departure and an interesting experiment. What has the veterinary profession to say to it? The codification of the existing Acts has definite advantages, especially to the younger generation.

By W. A. Whatmough, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C.

THE New Year is the time of platitudes such as "the old order changeth," and this certainly applies to the new poison law. The Home Office modifications may not meet with all-round approval, but they have the advantage of completing the statutory Poisons List and Rules. The question of whether these work to the weal or woe of pharmacy depends upon the efforts of chemists in business rather than upon the endeavours of pharmaceutical legislators. The official attitude that the final result of the changes is to leave matters "much as they were" indicates the inability of pharmaceutical authority to understand trading in poisons. The *C. & D. Diary* Extended List of Poisons provides a striking refutation of the "no change" concept. The fetish that poisons must be restricted irrespective of public or commercial use has been disregarded by the Home Secretary, who has adopted the policy of adequate supply as set out in Sections 17 and 19 of the Act.

Forensic pharmacy, in the past, has been an education in ways and means of restraint in regard to the retail sale of poisons, and as a result makers and users have been compelled

to restrict chemists as commercial traders in these substances. The object of poison control is to prevent the abuse and obviate the misuse of poisons, and the Home Secretary's rulings agree with the true conception that this need not restrict their legitimate use. The time has arrived when authorised sellers must provide more adequate facilities and thus avoid loss of a type of business which is their legal prerogative. The inclusion of arsenical dips in Part II of the Poisons List may be repugnant to toxicologists and poison-law experts, but the fact remains that a Government Department insists upon compulsory sheep dipping and is engaged in active propaganda involving the use of deadly poisons in agriculture and horticulture. Pharmacists have the opportunity of recapturing the trade in Part II poisons provided they are not above carrying on this class of business.

Modern methods of salesmanship do not apply to the supply of domestic poisons. The quick turnover associated with pre-packed and proprietary articles is relegating the compounding of medicines to a secondary position as a profit-making proposition. Insurance dispensing also makes professional pharmacy unattractive. The new poison law provides opportunities for a return to the own-formula type of business, particularly in regard to remedies that cannot be supplied by unqualified dealers in drugs. The new provisions set out clearly the restrictions applicable to each type of poison; and so long as these are satisfied, there is nothing to fear. Chemists must realise that they have been appointed suppliers of poisons to the public, and that the policy of refusal to meet legitimate requirements can only result in further concessions to other suppliers.

The time has arrived for chemists to be up and doing in developing the drug side of their business, and THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST evidently intends to lead the way in this respect. Indeed, there is little to say regarding the changes from the draft List and Rules after the summary and comment in the *C. & D.*, January 4, p. 7. The great gain is the official overruling of the Poisons Board's tendency to legislate. One item in this connection which has escaped notice is the disappearance of the reference paragraphs from the head of the Poisons List. The omission of (2) would appear to have the effect of excluding crude drugs from the operation of the Act and Rules, because these are not preparations within the meaning of Section 18 (c) (ii). It would seem that the draft reference to a substance (such as an alkaloid) including a reference to that substance when contained in a natural substance was stretching the provisions of the Act. Anyway, drug brokers and merchants would have had grave difficulty in carrying on their business on orthodox lines if the above reference had been adopted. This emphasises the widespread effect of the new poison law; and whatever its disadvantages, 1936 commences with the knowledge that its provisions are known. The next task is to get ready for their application.

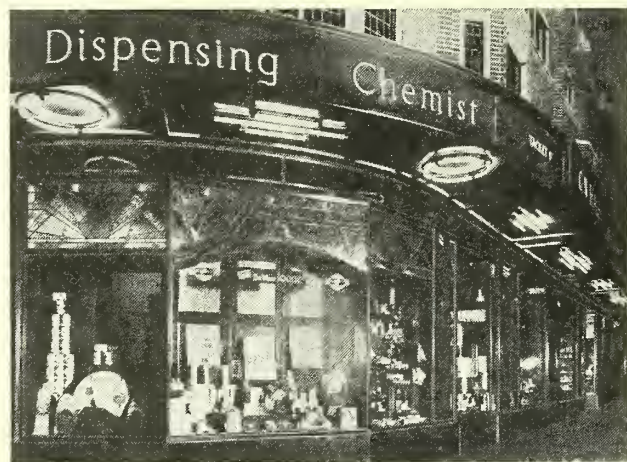
Carcinogenic Compounds

"THE Synthesis and Biological Effects of Carcinogenic Hydrocarbons" was the subject of a Bedson lecture by Professor J. W. Cook at Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, recently. In this lecture it was stated that the fact that tars and oils possessing carcinogenic properties were all strongly fluorescent directed attention to their spectrum, and thence to the benzanthracene group of hydrocarbons. Synthetic members of the latter group were found to be capable of producing cancer in mice. Benzpyrene, the cancer-producing constituent of coal tar, also belongs to this group. Recently it had been found possible to convert cholic and deoxycholic acids into methylcholanthrene, which proved to be the most powerful carcinogenic compound investigated as yet. The chemical changes by which this substance is produced are known to occur in the human body, and it is possible that cancer in man may be due to some substance such as a bile acid undergoing decomposition in an abnormal manner with conversion into cancer-producing substances.

Lighting for Selling

Shop and window lighting must be adequate in illuminating power, but that is not enough. Competition sometimes demands illumination above the minimum or more striking effects through the use of "luminous features."

LIGHTING for selling might be more fully exploited by the majority of chemists. It is a commonplace that most people when shopping are generally on a sight-seeing expedition. It follows that the appeal must be to the eyes. Of every hundred people walking along a street no more than



[Photo]

[General Electric Co., Ltd.]

Architectural lighting features as exterior fittings. The pharmacy of G. W. Hales, Ipswich.

about twenty stop to look at a chemist's window. How to increase this proportion is the problem.

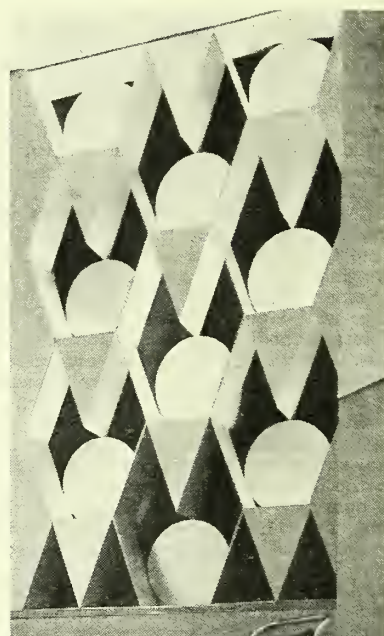
Window Lighting

For the general illumination of the window the number and size of lamps will naturally depend upon the dimensions of the display space, the locality of the shop and the size of the town. Generally, the brighter the window the greater the number of people who will stop to look at it. Last year a survey of shop lighting, which included seventy-seven pharmacies, was carried out. The following figures were compiled from it:—

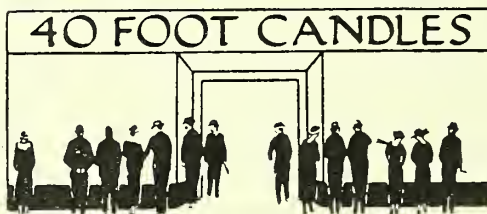
| | |
|--|--------|
| Average length of chemists' windows | 16 ft. |
| Average number of lamps per window | 9 |
| Average watts per foot run ... | 46 |
| Shops with correct reflectors ... | 58 |
| Shops with pendant shades ... | 19 |
| Windows with luminous features ... | 7 |
| Shops with luminous fascia signs ... | 13 |
| Shops with box signs ... | 31 |
| Shop interiors with enclosing fittings | 42 |
| Shop interiors with pendant shades ... | 35 |
| Shop interiors with lighted showcases | 5 |

While these results compare favourably with those for the whole of the shops surveyed, they show that the average is below what modern authorities consider the optimum. For a window 9 ft. by 3 ft. deep and 5 ft. 6 in. high to the transom, the lighting for a shop situated in a main street of a small town should consist of ten 60-watt lamps in "extensive" type reflectors to provide a good general illumination. In a main street of a large town nine 100-watt lamps, also in "extensive" reflectors would be necessary. In each case the transom would have to be sufficiently wide to conceal the reflectors from the view of the passer-by.

A shop window ought to convey an immediate impression of its contents to a mind which may be thinking of something entirely different. It is not sufficient just to make people stop at the window. A desire to purchase must be created. Windows which aim to bring about this result should contain but one idea. A perfume window must "put across" the idea of fragrance. The perfume would be the same if it were supplied in quite plain glass bottles, but the resulting sales would be very much less. Correct lighting enhances the value of attractive bottles. The use of "silhouette" is a useful hint to window dressers. For example, cut glass bottles should be displayed against dark backgrounds, and dark objects



A wall arrangement of glass shelves lit from below by lamps concealed behind inverted triangles. Objects placed upon the shelves stand out brilliantly against the white discs behind.



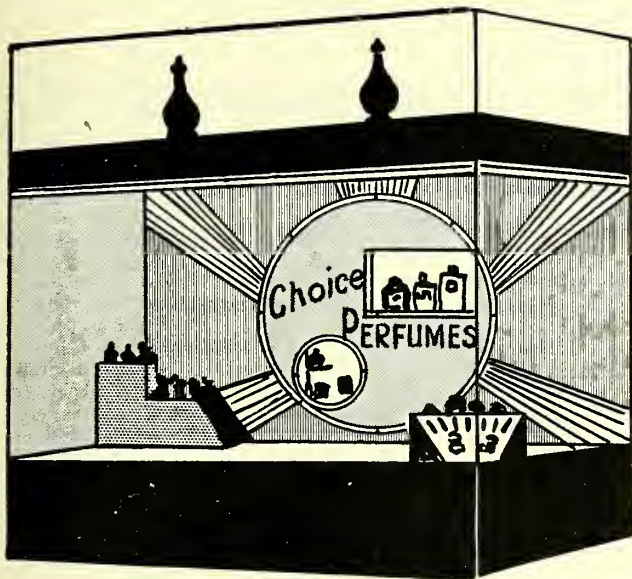
Improved lighting attracts more customers.

against light backgrounds. Particular attention should be paid to the lines of the background. In a state of confusion the moving eye sees no separate object. The background should therefore direct the eyes to the centre of interest.

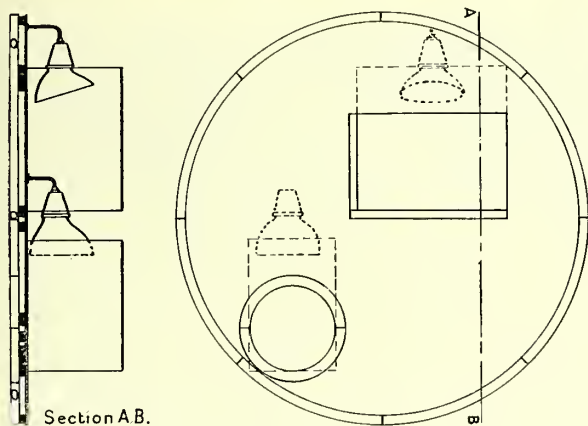
Luminous Features

Luminous features attract attention even in the general selling window. They

have their greatest effect when used as an integral part of a speciality window. One of the illustrations demonstrates the use of architectural tubular lamps. The feature consists of one four-foot and one twelve-inch circle of tubular segments, two straight tubes and two rectangular recesses in the background, each illuminated from above by an extensive-type reflector. The background is, of course, not the ordinary window back, unless the doors of the window are left open



Architectural lighting features embodied in a window display (see text). The diagram below helps to explain the constructive details.



and the recessed boxes are made to project into the shop. Otherwise a false back must be made to set forward from the actual window-back by the depth of the recess. The false back can be made in two ways. Provided a wooden structure is erected on which the tubular fittings and boxes can be mounted, crepe paper or material can be used for the remainder of the background. Otherwise, and perhaps preferably, a sheet of "beaver" board or similar material of full window height and width should be erected, pierced to correspond with the box opening. For the boxes themselves probably a white light is desirable, but there is no reason why a taste for colour should not be indulged in the straight or curved lighting tubes. Coloured lights may, in fact, replace some of the romantic appeal which chemists' windows lost when carboys of coloured liquid were squeezed out by pressure of competition from saleable merchandise. With the requisite number of tubes to construct the display illustrated many alternative arrangements are possible. The wiring is simple, because connexions are only necessary at the ends of each tube. The tube itself is

mounted on a "foot" at each end, the feet being attached to the background by only one screw. A diagram makes the constructional details clear. To incorporate ideas such as this, every window should be equipped with three or four plug points.

Interior Lighting

Inside the shop, impressions are again mainly received through the eyes. Where counters are arranged on either side of the shop it is preferable to have two rows of fittings rather than a single row down the centre. The attention of the customer is thus concentrated on the counters and wall cases. Plain enclosing fittings of opal glass, equipped with sufficiently large lamps to provide an illumination of approximately twelve foot-candles, give a clean effect and show up the stock to the best advantage. Wall cases and counters remind customers to purchase items that would otherwise pass unremembered. It is essential that the illumination of these fittings should be of an intensity some two to four times that of the interior of the shop. This can be obtained by using either tubes in reflectors or small bulbs in miniature reflectors.



Wall showcase illuminated by four sixty-watt lamps in miniature silvered glass reflectors.

In an illustration on the preceding page an elaborate arrangement of plywood, ground or opal glass and lamps for the purpose of displaying elegant or exclusive merchandise is shown. This can be constructed as shown or in greatly simplified form by anyone with a "flair" for carpentry and handy at fixing up electrical connections. As a permanent interior fitting it has much to recommend it and would doubtless be worth having specially constructed by a local contractor for those not so mechanically minded.

To-day it is possible to purchase electric lamps suitable for every purpose. As a result of continuous research the light efficiency of gas-filled lamps up to 100 watts has been increased by ten per cent. to twenty per cent. by the use of what are known as coiled-coil lamps. Double-ended tubular lamps have been extensively used for lighting showcases and shop windows. These are now much more robust and can be used with confidence, though not carelessly or ignorantly. There is always a "pip" which is, like the heel of Achilles, a vulnerable spot in an otherwise strong body. The new architectural tubular lamps open up untold possibilities of decorating with light. "Architectural" lamps are supplied in a variety of colours of different lengths and shapes. They may be used outside to illuminate the fascia; to form a name or to outline the facade; for window decoration as foot-lights or sidelights; for lighting the interior or merely as additional decoration.

(To be continued)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL PAMPHLET.—The Stationery Office, has published (Code No. 45-8-3, 1s.) a monograph by Dagny Erikson entitled "The Pathogenic Aerobic Organisms of the Actinomyces Group." Miss Erikson has identified by their cultural, morphological and biochemical properties twenty-five species, including fifteen that appear to be entirely new.

The Chlorodyne Question

THE vicissitudes of chlorodyne as an official preparation extend over fifty years, beginning with the *tinctura chloroformi et morphinae* of the 1885 B.P.; this possessed the consistency, taste, and odour which are associated with proprietary chlorodynes. The medical profession and the public have refused to supplant it with the official substitutes provided in the British Pharmacopœias (1898 and 1914) or with the "chlorodynum" of the British Pharmaceutical Codex (1907 and 1923). Proprietary products had an advantage in narcotic potency until 1920, when chlorodyne with a morphine content of more than 0.2 per cent. became a "dangerous" drug. The fact that *tr. chlorof. et morph.*, B.P., 1885, was exempt from the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations extended its use, whilst the demand for the D.D.A. chlorodynes (*tr. chlorof. et morph. co.* and *chlorodynum*, B.P.C.) virtually ceased. The B.P. Codex of 1934 makes a belated recognition of the 1885 B.P. formula by adopting it for *tr. chlorof. et morph.* and adding "Chlorodyne" and "Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. '85" as synonyms.

This preparation contains morphine and hydrocyanic acid. The former is below the exemption limits both for a "dangerous" drug and a First Schedule poison. However, the hydrocyanic acid content creates some intricate questions. For statutory purposes the proportion of poison may be expressed as percentage by weight or volume (Rule 2), "unless otherwise expressly provided," as applies in the case of hydrocyanic acid. The First and Sixth Schedules require the limit for exemption as a First Schedule poison to be less than 0.1 per cent. weight-in-weight of hydrocyanic acid. Chlorodyne contains 6.25 per cent. volume-in-volume of acid. hydrocyan. dil., B.P. (2 per cent. w/w HCN), giving a result of 0.125 per cent. weight-in-volume of hydrocyanic acid in chlorodyne. It is necessary to know the specific gravity of chlorodyne in order to arrive at a weight-in-weight basis. This was determined specially and found to be 1.23, so that the final percentage is 0.1014 per cent. w/w HCN in chlorodyne, B.P.C., which makes it a poisonous preparation in the First Schedule. The matter does not rest there, as the lower permissible standard for hydrocyanic acid in B.P. dilute hydrocyanic acid is 1.9 per cent. w/w, and the use of acid of this strength brings the HCN content of chlorodyne below 0.1 per cent. w/w, so that it is possible to prepare a B.P.C. chlorodyne in conformity with legal standards which is not a scheduled poison. Many questions arise out of this anomaly. Thus chlorodyne is now an official synonym, and a request for chlorodyne without qualification would normally be met by supplying the B.P.C. article. Safety-first considerations require this to be treated as a scheduled poison, as otherwise the innuendo is that the preparation is a sub-standard one. Manufacturing chemists are likewise faced with the problem of requiring a signed order when supplying chlorodyne (B.P. 1885) on a medical requisition. On the other hand, unofficial and proprietary chlorodynes of higher narcotic potency and lower acid content can be sold without registration as a poison, which certainly should be the case with the official chlorodyne.

After May 1, unless the incongruity be removed meantime, registered pharmacists are faced with the following alternatives:—

- (1) Supply under Section 19 (which means that the customer's name has to be recorded, whereas a proprietary chlorodyne can be handed over without any questioning).
- (2) Supply chlorodyne with HCN content below 0.1 per cent. labelled with proportion of morphine and hydrocyanic acid, also the Sch. 7 (2) cautionary label (which does away with the benefit of the B.P.C. concession).
- (3) Supply chlorodyne B.P.C., made with ac. hydrocyan. dil. standardised to 1.9 per cent. HCN (which contravenes pharmaceutical ethics).
- (4) Use syrup and treacle of highest permissible density to raise s.g. above 1.25 (which is contrary to pharmaceutical practice if not interfering with official formulas).

The obvious remedy is action. Remove the anomaly by exempting chlorodyne from the First Schedule. As this cannot be done by changing the formula without loss of prestige, the simple way is to raise the HCN exemption limit to, say,

1.5 per cent. w/v. This will also remove the objection to a method of calculation of percentages which is "expressly provided otherwise" than that laid down by Rule 2, and is particularly unsuited for calculating the percentage of HCN in chlorodyne.

Therapeutic Action of Iron

A MONOGRAPH in a recent issue of "The Lancet" (5862,1), by L. J. Witts, deals with the factors affecting the requirement, absorption and utilisation of iron. Recent work on the subject indicates that there is, for many patients, a minimal effective dose of iron. In addition to the physiological states which increase the requirement of iron, there are pathological conditions which impair its absorption and give rise to a "conditioned deficiency." The most important is achlorhydria. The potentiating action of liver is highly complex, as liver is an acid food and a source of additional iron, copper, and pyrrol derivatives. Calcium is said to have an iron-sparing action, by which one must suppose promotion of absorption is meant, but the evidence is scanty. The author gives the following table showing average effective dose of common preparations of iron, and percentage of iron administered utilised for hæmoglobin formation:—

| Preparation | Daily dose in grams or c.c. | Iron content in mgm. | Utilisation (per cent.) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Metallic— | | | |
| Ferrum redactum ... | 1.5 to 6.0 | 1200 to 5000 | 0.5 to 2.0 |
| Ferrous— | | | |
| Ferrous chloride ... | 0.25 to 0.5 | 100 to 200 | 12.5 to 25 |
| Ferrous sulphate exsic. ... | 0.6 | 180 | 14 |
| Ferrous lactate ... | 1.5 | 300 | 8 |
| Pil. ferri carb. (Blaud) ... | 3.0 to 4.0 | 300 to 400 | 6 to 8 |
| Ferric— | | | |
| Liq. ferri perchlor. ... | 8.0 | 400 | 6 |
| Ferric citrate ... | 2.0 | 400 | 6 |
| Idozan (ferric hydrox.) ... | 30 to 45 | 1500 to 2250 | 1.1 to 1.7 |
| Soluble ferric oxide ... | 35 | 1000 | 2.5 |
| Complex ferric— | | | |
| Ferri et ammon. cit. ... | 4.0 to 8.0 | 800 to 1600 | 1.5 to 3.0 |
| Injection— | | | |
| Inj. ferri B.P. ... | 5.0 to 10.0 | 16 to 32 | 100 |

Only the non-hæmoglobin-like part of the iron of the food is available, and hæmoglobin and similar compounds do not exert the therapeutic action of iron.

The therapeutic activity of preparations of iron by mouth is directly proportional to their solubility and to the ease with which they yield free ions of ferrous iron. Metallic iron, colloidal ferric preparations, and the scale preparations, in which the iron is in a complex form and not readily ionised, all require to be given in large doses to produce effects. The soluble ferrous salts are the most active. The average effective dose of ferric chloride has not yet been worked out with any degree of accuracy, but from some uncompleted experiments by N. S. Plummer and the author it must be higher than 400 mgm. of iron a day, equivalent to liq. ferri perchlor. 40 min. t.d.s. Incontrovertible evidence has been obtained that ferric chloride is less potent than ferrous chloride or ferrous sulphate. Solution of ferric chloride is intensely irritating, and the author found it quite impossible to use it in effective doses till he learnt the device of adding it to milk immediately before taking. The massive amounts of iron which must be ingested when reduced iron, colloidal ferric iron, or the scale preparations are used may cause indigestion, diarrhœa, cramps, and constipation, and even intestinal obstruction. There is also evidence that large amounts of unabsorbed iron in the intestine may interfere with the absorption of other minerals and vitamins. The ideal preparation of iron still awaits discovery.

Chiropody in Practice

The main function of the chiropodist is to provide treatment for painful or abnormal conditions of the feet, but he is often called upon to give "beauty treatment." This aspect is dealt with here.

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 11, 1936)

III. Pedicure

NOT infrequently the term Pedicure is used when Chiropody is intended, and *vice versa*. In reality they are two distinct treatments. Chiropody deals with disorders of the foot; pedicure is treatment which aims at beautifying. In certain up-to-date reference works the title podiatry is given as the correct word for the treatment of the foot, to which the name chiropody is usually applied. Probably the newer term will come into more general use in the future, particularly since foot health and the dangers of neglect are being more widely recognised to-day. In France and some other countries the word pedicure is used to cover all aspects of foot treatment.

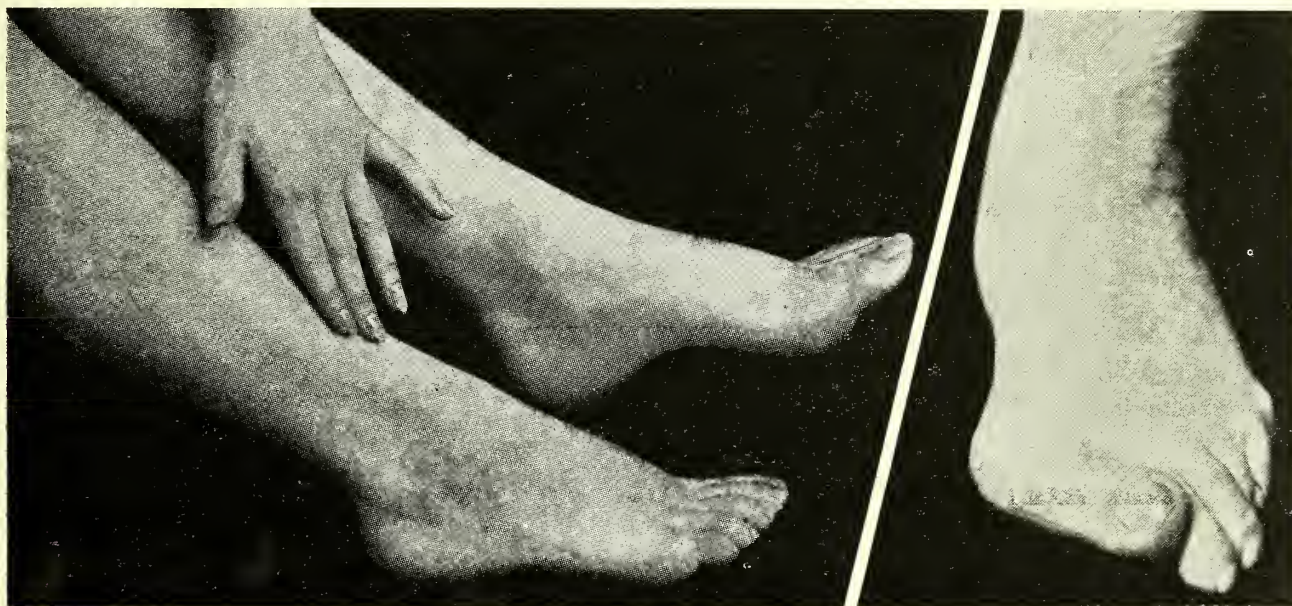
Foot-beauty treatment is a modern development. Former generations seldom, if ever, displayed their feet to the public gaze. Thus, bathing machines were taken to the very edge of the water so that bathers could enter and leave the sea without attracting attention. To-day, seaside resorts present a very different spectacle during the summer months. Yet it would seem that sufficient preparation of legs and feet has not yet been made for newer customs. A really presentable pair of feet is still a rarity, although well-manicured hands are a commonplace. Pedicure is as necessary as manicure.

On perhaps ninety-nine out of every hundred feet chiropody is necessary before pedicure can be attempted. Pedicure is lost, for instance, on a distorted foot rendered ugly by a collection of calluses. All such preliminary chiropodial work must be presumed to have been carried out. The first operation in pedicure is to trim the nails to their proper length. Nails that have been

trate, soften and bleach. The operation is without doubt the most skilful the pedicurist is called upon to perform, for the nail groove is an extremely sensitive part, and, unless great care is taken, much pain can be caused and much damage done. A good cuticle cream is next applied to the cuticle of each toe in turn, the operator returning to attend to the first after the cream has had its softening effect. The cuticles are then gently and carefully pushed back with the thicker end of an orange stick. Nails roughly treated suffer the growth of lateral grooves. (The presence of minute striations on the nail is sometimes taken as an indication of rheumatic tendencies in the subject.)

Polishing

When the cuticles have been attended to, the nails are gently rubbed with wet pumice powder applied on a damp buffer. This removes any stains from ridges and prepares the surface for a good polish or varnish as required. In either case, polish is applied with a soft chamois leather buffer. Too vigorous use causes friction, heat and discomfort to the client. A whitening pencil applied under each nail completes the pedicure, unless the client requires varnish, as many do to-day. The fashion for varnished nails is growing rapidly, and a variety of colours, including reds, pinks, silver, gold, ivory and even jade green, has been introduced, the last, of course, for theatrical or fancy dress use. It has been stated that varnish has a tendency to crack the nail. False coloured nails, at one



Feet kept shapely by pedicure and (right) deformities and ugliness due to neglect.

varnished must, of course, be treated with varnish-remover beforehand. From a health point of view, the nails should be cut straight, but most people prefer a more shapely finish. Nails should never be cut short, or their protective purpose is defeated. The next operation is to remove any chalky deposits found in the nail grooves and under the nail, particularly of the great toe. This is done with an instrument known as an excavator, after hydrogen peroxide has been allowed to pene-

time only used for stage purposes and often sold abroad for masquerading in famous Continental carnivals, have recently, therefore, met with increased demand in this country.

A pedicure department should be advertised in such places as ladies' clubs, dancing schools, amateur theatrical societies, theatrical clubs and theatres. Suppliers of fancy costumes are often asked where such service is obtainable, and should be encouraged to send clients to the department.

Trade Returns 1933-35

The following tables and other information, which have been compiled from the December Trade and Navigation Accounts, provide a comparison of the trade for the years 1933 to 1935. The values of our international trade in all classes of merchandise, exclusive of bullion and specie, for the three years under review were:—

| — | Imports | U.K. Goods Exported | Re-Exports | Total Exports | Total International Trade | Debit Trade Balance |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1935 | 756,936,175 | 425,921,343 | 55,265,376 | 481,186,719 | 1,238,122,894 | 275,749,456 |
| 1934 | 731,413,783 | 395,985,521 | 51,243,347 | 447,228,868 | 1,178,642,651 | 284,184,915 |
| 1933 | 675,016,119 | 367,909,052 | 49,080,727 | 416,989,779 | 1,092,005,898 | 258,026,340 |

Imports

Details of imports of a few individual products of interest to the trade are given, as follows. Citric Acid: 1935, 15,261 cwt. (£58,306); 1934, 18,388 cwt. (£52,491), and 1933, 8,923 cwt. (£27,708). QUININE AND QUININE SALTS: 1935, 1,298,458 oz. (£106,779); 1934, 951,217 oz. (£79,513) and 1933, 1,225,091 oz. (£102,156). PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, n.e.s.: 1935, £567,763; 1934, £531,901, and 1933, £365,935. TARTARIC ACID: 1935, 32,937 cwt. (£138,826); 1934, 41,140 cwt. (£170,975) and 1933, 26,607 cwt. (£100,291). ACETIC ACID: 1935, 167,890 cwt. (£245,262); 1934, 181,318 cwt. (£292,487), and 1933, 165,907 cwt. (£247,209). OINTMENTS AND LINIMENTS: 1935, 377 cwt. (£14,181); 1934, 160 cwt. (£8,337), and 1933, 188 cwt. (£8,085). The sources of imports of the group "Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours" for the past three years were as follows:—

| From | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Union of South Africa ... | 136,567 | 189,707 | 235,553 |
| British India | 167,992 | 163,107 | 155,201 |
| Canada | 561,269 | 580,639 | 573,679 |
| Other British Countries ... | 274,972 | 300,650 | 398,868 |
| Soviet Union | 161,718 | 144,405 | 91,868 |
| Sweden | 116,985 | 136,795 | 142,192 |
| Norway | 406,311 | 444,933 | 443,542 |
| Germany | 3,028,168 | 3,598,741 | 3,630,411 |
| Netherlands | 465,688 | 474,409 | 394,306 |
| Java | 124,231 | 60,076 | 113,145 |
| Belgium | 540,737 | 579,067 | 642,454 |
| France | 706,800 | 761,590 | 813,618 |
| Switzerland | 520,638 | 620,547 | 733,881 |
| Italy | 212,784 | 237,618 | 250,873 |
| Jugo-slavia | 98,519 | 128,554 | 163,276 |
| Japan | 81,524 | 97,272 | 91,246 |
| United States of America | 1,600,768 | 1,826,758 | 1,939,206 |
| Chile | 15,344 | 85,663 | 227,004 |
| Argentine Republic ... | 237,617 | 320,441 | 248,667 |
| Other Foreign Countries... | 464,864 | 539,908 | 652,041 |
| Total | 9,923,496 | 11,289,980 | 11,941,931 |

Exports

Details of interest as regards exports of "Chemicals, etc." are as follows: QUININE AND SALTS: 1935, 1,789,878 oz. (£190,462); 1934, 1,247,133 oz. (£137,789), and 1933, 1,087,231 oz. (£119,023). All classes of DRUGS, MEDICINES AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS: 1935, £3,972,959; 1934, £2,891,838, and 1933, £2,679,918. Values and destinations of exports of the "Chemicals, etc." group during the past three years were:—

| To | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Irish Free State | 1,013,682 | 987,943 | 1,012,661 |
| British West Africa ... | 427,284 | 444,088 | 476,167 |
| Union of South Africa ... | 1,109,332 | 1,344,993 | 1,367,669 |
| British India | 2,194,733 | 2,423,558 | 2,798,462 |
| British Malaya | 269,362 | 350,715 | 359,573 |
| Ceylon | 177,991 | 267,000 | 277,671 |
| Hong Kong | 367,693 | 191,569 | 221,979 |
| Australia | 1,385,418 | 1,542,362 | 1,759,640 |
| New Zealand | 597,432 | 621,089 | 664,018 |
| Canada | 1,035,662 | 1,221,818 | 1,182,827 |
| British West India Islands... | 291,673 | 260,953 | 264,832 |
| Other British Countries ... | 852,218 | 884,392 | 999,845 |
| Soviet Union | 33,754 | 46,727 | 71,981 |
| Sweden | 333,912 | 382,223 | 510,222 |
| Norway | 300,369 | 293,896 | 361,639 |
| Germany | 243,555 | 249,948 | 239,507 |
| Netherlands | 430,588 | 448,697 | 392,614 |
| Dutch East Indies | 130,582 | 134,923 | 142,056 |
| Belgium | 285,441 | 338,993 | 292,021 |
| France | 821,711 | 692,945 | 771,294 |
| Switzerland | 76,027 | 79,676 | 91,091 |
| Portuguese East Africa ... | 244,992 | 114,244 | 128,350 |
| Spain | 510,617 | 422,479 | 333,197 |
| Canary Islands | 124,980 | 138,884 | 122,755 |
| Italy | 227,135 | 219,193 | 167,694 |
| Greece | 104,071 | 153,438 | 207,472 |
| Egypt | 288,406 | 271,521 | 301,401 |
| China... .. | 560,527 | 441,643 | 426,900 |
| Japan | 443,723 | 499,675 | 375,898 |
| United States of America ... | 393,009 | 586,999 | 653,613 |
| Chile | 49,762 | 93,086 | 109,724 |
| Brazil | 592,535 | 539,442 | 483,441 |
| Argentine Republic... | 720,302 | 736,441 | 708,759 |
| Other Foreign Countries ... | 1,929,218 | 2,130,992 | 2,143,760 |
| Total | 18,567,696 | 19,556,545 | 20,420,133 |

The returns for the years 1933 to 1935 in the group "Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours" were as follows:—

| — | Imports | U.K. Goods Exported | | Re-Exports | Total Exports | Credit Trade Balance |
|-------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | To Empire Countries | To Foreign Countries | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1935 | 11,941,931 | 11,385,644 | 9,934,489 | 578,879 | 20,999,012 | 9,057,981 |
| 1934 | 11,289,980 | 11,540,480 | 8,016,065 | 820,228 | 20,376,773 | 9,086,793 |
| 1933 | 9,923,496 | 9,722,480 | 8,845,216 | 1,172,400 | 19,640,096 | 9,716,600 |

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, January 23

OWING to the death on Monday night of HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE the various Exchanges in the vicinity of Mincing Lane and the Commercial Sale Rooms were closed on Tuesday, January 21. A rather quiet tone is reported in most markets, with business moving on routine lines. In the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS markets inquiry has been about average, and quoted prices are showing little material change. There is now small likelihood that values of PHENACETIN will improve in the near future. Minimum prices for ASPIRIN (Tablets) may be adjusted with no change contemplated in the POWDER.

Crude Drugs

Conditions in these markets continue very steady, with stock shortage still the strong feature. Business has been rather disappointing in the main. New crop AGAR is again easier for distant shipment; spot very steady. A good demand for CURAÇAO ALOES is reported. Quotations for new crop BUCHU are being received, but the figure quoted has so far failed to attract business. JAPANESE CAMPHOR is dull and slightly easier. CASCARA SAGRADA has been a dull market, but with stocks on spot and at the source reported very limited values continue to be fully maintained, particularly for 1935 peel. NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL is easier for shipment. DERRIS and BARBASCO ROOT are very steady on spot, with forward offers difficult to obtain. The demand for ERGOT, except Russian, is still small, but values are maintained on a very poorly supplied market. SUDAN GUM ACACIA has moved to lower figures and is dull. An acute scarcity of LYCOPODIUM is reported on spot. MENTHOL has sold on spot on steady rates, and there is no break in shippers' quotations. RHUBARB continues short on spot and nothing offering forward. PARA TONKA BEANS are firm at high figures. The white grades of TRAGACANTH are quoted firmly on spot. WAXES are steady with a moderate demand.

Essential Oils

These markets have been rather subdued during the past week, but business has progressed on modest lines. A number of products are quoted dearer. With no shipment offers and spot stocks becoming limited, values of ANISE (STAR) are firming up. BERGAMOT has been dull but spot values are steady. CANANGA is irregular on spot and easier forward. AMERICAN CEDARWOOD is dearer; no change in the African product. CEYLON CINNAMON LF&F shows a further advance, spot and forward. With some business moving JAVA CITRONELLA shows a small recovery and is steadier. AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS is steady at the recent advance. Fair business in Sicilian LEMON and spot values tend to move up; a considerable business is also reported in the Californian oil. A substantial advance in English NUTMEG is recorded, due to the high cost of raw material. PALMAROSA is steady at the recent advance for shipment and the spot market is also better on quotation, but business is lacking. Singapore and Seychelles PATCHOULI continue to advance on a firm market with supplies very limited. JAPANESE PEPPERMINT is very steady on spot, and shippers are keeping up their prices. Spanish SPIKE is irregular at low values on spot; demand poor. Good quality WORMSEED is steady, but there are cheaper oils offered.

Exchange Rates on London

THE following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

| Centre | Quoted | Par | January 23 | Value of the £ |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Amsterdam ... | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 7.28 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Berlin ... | Mks. to £ | 20.43 | 12.29 | 12/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brussels ... | Belgas to £ | nominal | 29.28 | 16/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Copenhagen ... | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 22.40 | 24/8 |
| Lisbon ... | Esc. to £ | 110 | 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 19/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Madrid ... | Ptas. to £ | 25.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28/6 |
| Milan ... | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Montreal ... | Dol. to £ | 4.86 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4.96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| New York ... | Dol. to £ | nominal | 4.96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oslo ... | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 19.90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21/11 |
| Paris ... | Fr. to £ | 124.21 | 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12/1 |
| Prague ... | Kr. to £ | 164.25 | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stockholm ... | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 19.39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21/4 |
| Warsaw ... | Zloty to £ | 43.38 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Zurich ... | Fr. to £ | 25.2115 | 12.27 | 12/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Bank rate 2 per cent.

A drug auction will be held at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, on Thursday, January 30.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE tone in most products continues steady, with business none too good. Some of the imported products remain very unsteady and quiet. There seems to be no likelihood of any improvement in phenacetin.

ACETANILIDE.—Business quiet, quoted unchanged: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Spot quotations continue irregular on a dull market: crystals, five cwt., 18s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; two cwt., 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; less than two cwt., 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., with powder 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. extra.

AMMONIUM BENZOATE.—Market is steady, with spot values from about 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMMONIUM ICHTHIOSULPHONATE.—Steady demand on a competitive market: one cwt., 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in 14-lb. tins; 1s. 8d., in 1-lb. tins; 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in 8-oz. tins; and 2s. 1d. per lb., in 4-oz. tins.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The following are agreed wholesale prices of the British makers: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 11d.; 10,000, 2s. 10d.; 25,000, 2s. 9d.; 50,000, 2s. 8d.; 75,000, 2s. 7d.; 100,000, 2s. 6d.; 250,000, 2s. 5d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000 and over, 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. A rebate of 1d. per 1,000 is allowed on orders for 10 million tablets taken over a period of 12 months. For small quantities higher prices would be asked by wholesale distributors.

CHLOROFORM.—Makers' prices are as follows: 2 cwt., 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; one cwt., 2s. 6d.; 56 lb., 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; less, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., in w-quarts of 8 lb. Packed in drums, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. less. Small bottles extra, from 5d. per lb., for $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottles to 1d. for 2-lb. bottles. Carriage paid on minimum cwt. lots.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Values are steady, average business: British material quoted at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Fair demand and quoted at keen prices: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 79s. per cwt., less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—Market is about steady at the recent reduction: quoted from 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' scales of prices for these salts are firm: chloride, B.P., not less than one cwt., 4s. 11d.; less than one cwt., from 5s. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Moderate inquiry, market about steady at makers' prices: spot, ten cwt., 1s. 5d.; five cwt., 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 7d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Market has been dull and rather unsteady: two cwt., 19s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; one cwt., 19s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 56 lb., 20s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; small parcels, 20s. 8d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE.—Fair inquiry, market about steady: 1 w-quart, 1s. 9d.; 6 w-quarts, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 12 w-quarts, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 36 w-quarts, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., carriage paid on minimum 6 w-quarts; one demijohn, 1s. 2d. per lb., carriage paid.

PHENACETIN.—Prices remain at comparatively low levels, and there is no tendency at present towards steadier conditions: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Not much business and offers continue very competitive: crystals, five cwt., 8s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; two cwt., 9s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and less, 9s. 3d. per lb., with powder 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. extra.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Fair demand for limited quantities: steady at the recent reduction: quotations, in drums, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; druggists' parcels, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11d. per lb., as to quantity.

QUININE SALTS.—Convention scales of prices continue steady; business about normal; sulphate, 2s. 1d.; bisulphate, 2s. 1d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salicylate, 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hydrochlor., 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; bihydrochloride, 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hydrobromide, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; bihydrobromide, 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; valerianate, 3s. 7d.; hypophosphite, 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; alkaloid, 2s. 11d. per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free; smaller packing extra.

SALICYLIC ACID.—Fair business at steady prices: five cwt., 1s. 7d.; one cwt., 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 28 lb., 1s. 8d.; 14 lb., 1s. 9d.; 7 lb., 1s. 11d.; 4 lb., 2s. per lb.

SULPHONAL.—A quiet market with some cheap offers about: crystals or powder, 2 cwt., 15s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; one cwt., 15s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 56 lb., 16s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s. 9d. per lb.

SALOL.—Business has been slow, values unchanged: spot, crystals, two cwt., 3s. 6d.; one cwt., 3s. 6½d.; 56 lb., 3s. 7½d.; smaller parcels, 4s. per lb.; powder, 2½d. per lb. extra.

SANTONIN.—Prices from first-hands steady; some outside cheaper sellers. Not less than 50 kilos., £35 12s. 6d.; not less than 25 kilos., £36 1s.; less than 10 kilos., £36 8s.; not less than 3 kilos., £36 17s.; not less than 1 kilo., £38 13s. 6d.; less than 1 kilo., £39 13s. 6d. Special prices are in operation for export to all markets.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Fair demand with prices keeping steady on a keen market: bulk quantities, 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM DITHYLBARSBITURATE.—Steady on quotation, business quiet: spot, one cwt., 15s. 9d.; 28 lb., 16s.; 14 lb., 16s. 3d.; 7 lb., 16s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 17s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Makers' quoted prices steady, limited business: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., 1s. 8½d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; 14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Quoted unchanged, average business: British makers quote at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers offering foreign material at competitive prices.

TREBROMINE.—Continental material: pure, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb. Sodium salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 3½d.; one cwt., 6s. 4½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5½d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6½d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packages extra.

THYMOL.—Market is steady with a little more inquiry being received: synthetic, fine white, two cwt., 5s. 10d.; one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 4d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; less than 28 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb.; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 7d.; 56 lb., 8s. 10d.; 28 lb., 9s. 4d.; 14 lb., 10s. per lb.

VANILLIN.—Very fair business continues with Convention figures steady: ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 13s. 3d.; one cwt., 13s. 6d.; 56 lb., 13s. 9d.; less, 14s. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

A drug auction will be held on Thursday next, January 30.

ACONITE ROOT.—Usual small spot business: Napellus, 62s. 6d.; Japanese, 45s. per cwt.

AGAR.—Moderate spot business, with stocks getting low but expected to just about last out till new crop arrives; it is not anticipated that spot values will go any higher. New crop shipment quotations are slightly easier: spot, Kobe No. 1, 3s. 6d.; No. 2, 3s. 2d.; Yokohama No. 1, 3s. 2d. per lb.; March-April shipment, Kobe No. 1, 1s. 11½d.; No. 2, 1s. 10d.; Yokohama No. 1, 1s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Quite a nice business in Curaçao reported: values keeping very steady: Cape, prime, spot, 52s. 6d., in boxes and 54s. 6d., in cases; shipment, boxes, 48s. 6d.; cases, 50s. per cwt., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 105s. to 110s.; shipment, 100s. per cwt., c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude is quoted for January-February shipment at £30 10s., c.i.f. English regulus at £72 to £73, spot.

BALSAMS.—Market is about steady, business quiet: *Tolu*, 1s. 6d.; *Canada*, 2s. 9d.; *Peru*, 5s. 4d. per lb., spot.

BARBASCO ROOT.—This market is keeping well up on account of lack of shipment offers: spot, 5 per cent. rotenone, about 1s. 1½d. per lb. Business has been quieter.

BELLADONNA.—A small business is reported: leaves, 60s. to 62s. 6d.; root, 52s. 6d. to 55s. per cwt., spot.

BUCHU.—Some few shipment offers of new crop rounds have been received with the value indicated at 1s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f., but this figure has failed to attract business. On spot rounds are in the region of 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d., and ovals, if available, about 1s. 3½d. per lb.

BURDOCK ROOT.—Spot supplies are available with the quotation for small parcels about 40s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—Market is dull, with the Japanese product quoted slightly easier: Japanese, spot, tablets, 2s. 5½d.; powder, 2s. 3½d.; slabs, 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, tablets, 2s. 1½d.; powder, 2s. 0½d.; slabs, 2s. per lb., c.i.f. English refined is unchanged: flowers, 1 cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ½ oz., and ¼ oz., 3s. 6d. per lb.; special prices for contracts and quantities.

CANTHARIDES.—Market remains slack: Russian, 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 6d.; Chinese, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity, spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Values are keeping quite steady owing to the restricted supplies, spot and forward, business quiet: spot, 1932 peel, 56s.; 1933 peel, 54s.; 1934 peel, 52s. per cwt.; shipment, 1933 and 1934 peel, about 46s., and 1935 peel very firm at 42s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—The demand for this commodity has been rather slow lately: spot, good white flowers, 130s.; medium, 115s.; mixed, about 105s. per cwt.

CLOVES.—Market is fully steady, business rather quiet: Zanzibar, spot, 7½d.; shipment, January-March, 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.; Madagascar, in bond, 6½d.; shipment, January-March, 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended January 18 were 100 and the deliveries 118, leaving a stock of 1,446. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 619 and the deliveries 230. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended January 18 were nil and the deliveries 9, leaving a stock of 1,314. From January 1 to date landings of Madagascar have been nil and the deliveries 248 packages.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—At the further advance the market is firm: spot, fine, 25s. 3d.; medium, 25s. 3d. per cwt.; shipment, halves, January, 24s. 9d.; February-April, 24s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports the shipment market is dull, buyers awaiting news of Lofoten fishing. Trials in the North have taken place and the condition of the livers is good, yielding about 50 per cent. oil. Finest Lofoten steam refined medicinal oil, 85s. to 86s. per barrel, c.i.f., London: spot, in small lots, about 128s. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. Newfoundland, non-freezing medicinal oil, about 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil is now quoted at 112s. to 112s. 6d. per barrel, c.i.f. London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

DERRIS ROOT.—Business has been slow, but the market is well maintained on account of the strong shipment position. On spot, 11d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., as to test. Supplies of high testing root are now small on spot.

ERGOT.—There has been rather more inquiry this week, mostly for Russian. The extract makers appear to be keeping off the market on account of the high prices ruling. Some old crop Russian has been mentioned at 4s. 4d., c.i.f., and limited quantities of new crop have been quoted at about 4s. 3d., c.i.f. On spot, holders are asking from 5s. 3d. upwards. In Spanish and Portuguese spot values are maintained at about 7s. 6d., with shipment quotations about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f., but these prices are more than buyers want to pay. The general position, however, appears to be quite firm, and does not indicate any break in the market in the near future.

GENTIAN.—A fair demand is reported on spot, with the spot price for small parcels about 37s. 6d. per cwt.

GINGER.—The spot market for West African is quiet, with shipment offers slightly cheaper; business quiet: West African, spot, 40s.; shipment, January-March, 38s. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 96s. to 100s.; small grinding, about 70s. per cwt., in bags, ex store.

GUM ACACIA.—Further weakness is recorded here, and business seems to have been very quiet: spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 41s. 6d.; bleached No. 1, 110s.; extra, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PECACUANHA.—Conditions in this market continue firm, with supplies of B.P. root very restricted: Matto Grosso, 5s. 7½d. to 5s. 9d. per cwt.; shipment, 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

LIQORICE ROOT.—A little better inquiry with decorticated at 48s. 6d. per cwt. and natural root at 12s. 6d. per cwt.

LYCOPORIUM.—Spot supplies are now very scarce, and the price for any available is firm at 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., as to quantity.

MENIHOLO.—A steady spot trade in limited quantities: K/S brands, spot, 13s. 4½d. to 13s. 6d.; in bond, 12s. 1½d.; afloat, 12s., c.i.f., with a good demand from the Continent. Japanese shippers quote steadily at 12s. 1½d. for January-February and have rejected bids at lower figures. Re-sellers of January-February, 11s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The Spanish-Italian group report their shipment price is quite steady but business has been rather quiet: shipment, 62 dollars 50 cents per bottle, f.o.b., Continent; spot, in small lots, £12 18s. to £12 18s. 6d. per bottle, ex store.

OPIMUM.—Steady demand for small quantities with values unchanged: spot, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per unit, landed and duty paid.

ORRIS ROOT.—Current high prices are restricting sales: good Florentine root steady at about 57s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—Business has been quiet and the market is fractionally easier. Lampung, in bond, 3½d.; shipment, January-February, 2½d.; March-May, 2½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 5d.; shipment, January-March, 37s., c.i.f. Alleppy, spot, 4½d.; shipment, January-March, 36s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 5½d.; shipment, January-March, 41½d.; March-May, 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Values are keeping very steady at the advance recorded last week: spot, 7½d. per lb.; shipment, January-March, 68s. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Prices are fully maintained on account of the very poor selection available here and the entire lack of offers of most kinds from the source: on spot, some moderate cases of Shensi are held for 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 9d. Rough round, all pinky, 1s. 6½d., and ordinary quality, 1s. 5d. per lb., ex store.

RUBBER.—Good business at the close, with prices firm at the advance: standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 7d.; January, 7d.; February, 7d.; March, 7d.; April-June, 7½d.; July-September, 7½d.; October-December, 7½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spot, duty paid, Spanish, 60s.; Bulgarian, 31s. CANARY.—Mazagan now quoted at 35s., duty paid; Spanish, 48s. to

52s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Market quiet; Dutch, 39s. per cwt., duty paid. CORIANDER.—Market firm; Morocco sold at 20s., spot, duty paid; for shipment, 17s. 9d., c.i.f., quoted. CUMIN.—Malta, spot, sold at 48s. 6d.; Morocco, 48s. 6d., duty paid, and 43s. 6d., in bond. FENUGREEK.—Morocco, 14s. 6d., spot, duty paid. MUSTARD.—English, 20s. to 31s. per cwt., according to quality.

SENNA.—There has been a limited inquiry during the week, and prices for all grades of Tinnevely and Alexandrian leaves and pods continue steady at the values recorded in last week's report.

SIROPHANTHUS.—New crop seed, of good clean quality and testing 100 per cent. Kombé is available on spot at about 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

TONKA BEANS.—The spot market continues firm, with a very restricted supply of frosted Para Beans at 3s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, again dearer, 3s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Angostura, spot, 8s. 6d. per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—Inquiry for the white qualities continues, and these grades are running short on spot with values firm from £20 to £28 per cwt., as to quantity.

VALERIAN ROOT.—A small demand on spot, with dealers quoting at about 42s. 6d. per cwt.

WAX.—Fair inquiry for Bees' with values steady: Abyssinian, spot, 120s.; in bond, 108s.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. Benguella, spot, 120s.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. Conakry, spot, 120s.; shipment, 106s. per cwt. CARNAUBA.—Rather more business moving. Fatty grey, spot, 172s. 6d.; affloat, 165s.; shipment, December-January, 160s.; January-February, 157s. 6d., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 175s.; shipment, January, 165s., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, firm at 220s.; shipment, January, 200s., c.i.f. Mediana, spot, 205s.; shipment, January, 192s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Essential Oils, etc.

A VERY fair volume of business has been done during the past week and conditions are steady, with a few notable exceptions. ANISE (STAR) is dearer on spot. Ceylon cinnamon leaf is again firmer. Java citronella is better. Sicilian hand-pressed lemon has sold well and is firm. Nutmeg is sharply dearer. Patchouli continues to advance. Japanese peppermint is steady.

ALMOND.—Fair inquiry with quotations unchanged: English, expressed, cwt. lots, 2s. 3d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 7d. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 2s. 2d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 6d. per lb. French, bitter, 6s. 3d. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—Firm conditions are reported here. There are still no shipment offers and supplies available are limited to spot stocks, the holders of which tend to quote stronger terms: spot, leads, 2s. 0½d.; tins, 1s. 11d.; drums, 1s. 10½d. per lb., ex store.

BAY.—Quoted unchanged with average small order business: 49 to 50 per cent., 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

BERGAMOT.—There has been very little doing in this market during the past week, but spot values are being well maintained in the region of 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb., as to brand and quantity, with some holders not anxious to sell at these figures.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Rather more interest in this product, with Brazilian on spot, in drums, quoted at 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 2d., and smaller packings, up to 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment is steady at 4s. 9d., c.i.f., for good quantities in drums.

CAJUPUT.—Market has been neglected; B.P., 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity.

CAMPHOR.—Chinese white oil is in very limited supply on spot and is quoted firm at about 110s. per cwt.

CANANGA.—The spot market is irregular with quotations ranging from about 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. per lb.; shipment is now about 9s. 6d., c.i.f., and there may be cheaper offers.

CARAWAY.—The Dutch oil is quoted unchanged, but the Russian product is quoted at much less; Dutch rectified, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; crude, about 9s. 3d. per lb., landed and duty paid.

CASSIA.—There seems to be some unsatisfactory quality oil on spot, while supplies of good oil are limited and are not to be had at much less than 4s. per lb.; shipment, about 3s. per lb., c.i.f., and dull.

CEDARWOOD.—The African product in drums is available on spot at about 1s. 1½d., while the American oil is rather dearer at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., in drums; smaller packings, up to 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 6d., respectively.

CINNAMON LEAF.—The shipment price of the Ceylon oil shows a further advance and stands at 2s. 5d., c.i.f. Spot holders are now asking 2s. 7½d. for drums, and smaller packings, up to 2s. 10½d. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Business in the Java oil is reported to have been better and prices show a slight recovery. The Ceylon product remains dull and cheap: Ceylon, spot, drums, 1s.; smaller parcels, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; shipment, drums, 9d. to 9½d. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 1s. 2½d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7½d.; shipment, drums, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., in bulk quantities.

CLOVE.—Market is steady, business quiet: Madagascar, spot, drums, 3s. 1½d.; smaller packings, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS.—The stronger conditions reported last week are fully maintained: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., landed; higher prices for small lots on spot. Spanish, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

GERANIUM.—There is not much interest in this market. The shipment price for Bourbon dropped about three francs, but quickly recovered: Bourbon, spot, 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; shipment, 20s. 6d., c.i.f. Algerian, spot, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; shipment, 21s. per lb., c.i.f.

GINGERGRASS.—Market is steady as quoted, with spot about 5s. and shipment 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

GRAPE FRUIT.—Supplies of Empire hand-pressed oil are available on spot and quoted at 16s. 6d. per lb. for small parcels.

HO (SHIU).—A few orders for limited quantities are reported, with dealers quoting from 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity and quality.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Business appears to have been negligible; standard quality oil on spot is quoted in the region of 3s. per lb. for small parcels.

LAVENDER.—The demand for this oil seems to be poor and quotations remain very irregular. The following figures are about the average of quotations: 50 to 52 per cent., 30s.; 48 to 50 per cent., 27s. 6d.; 40 to 42 per cent., 22s.; 38 to 40 per cent., 20s. to 21s.; 36 to 38 per cent., 18s. 6d. per lb., landed. Lavandin is quoted 12s. to 13s. per lb.

LEMON.—There seems to have been a fair business booked on spot, and prices are being very steadily maintained, and holders are inclined to advance their quotations as their stocks go down. Prices now range from about 7s. 9d. to 8s., with up to 8s. 6d. wanted in some quarters. Californian oil is steady, and there has been some good business done: spot, large drums, 4s. 3d.; small drums, 4s. 3½d.; cold pressed oil, 6s. 3d. per lb.

LEMONGRASS.—The shipment market is not so strong, and is now quoted 2s. 3½d. per lb., c.i.f. Spot is at about 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity. Business quiet.

NEROLI.—Market is dull and unsteady: quoted from 14s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. per oz., as to quality and quantity.

NUTMEG.—Prices quoted for English-made oil have advanced sharply, due to the big increase in cost of raw material. To-day's value ranges from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 0d. per lb. At the moment quotations for the American oil are withdrawn; they were formerly at about 5s. 1d. per lb. Dutch oil is available for shipment at 6s., c.i.f.

MANDARIN.—Supplies of good-quality oil are very limited, and the price asked is firm in the region of 23s. to 24s. per lb.

ORANGE.—The negligible quantity of French Guinea oil on spot is firmly held for 3s. 6d. per lb., re-packed in tins. New crop oil, to arrive, quoted at about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7½d., in drums, landed; shipment, about 2s. per lb., c.i.f., in bulk quantities, in drums. Californian, spot, one case, 3s. 4½d.; two or more cases, 3s. 2d.; small drums, 3s. 1d. per lb.

PALMAROSA.—The shipment price is keeping steady from 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f. On spot there are sellers at about 6s. per lb. and less for a fair quantity. Business is still disappointing.

PAICHOUILL.—Holders of Singapore oil are not pressing sales, and quote at the further advance of 17s. per lb. Some few lots of Seychelles are also firm at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—The spot quotations for Japanese oil are keeping up to 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per lb. Japan reports stocks depleted and quotes January-March at 4s. 11d., c.i.f., with re-sellers at 4s. 9d. and buyers at 4s. 8d., c.i.f. Re-sellers of October-December oil are asking 4s. 9d., with buyers at 4s. 6d. and possibly 4s. 7d., c.i.f. The American natural oil has met with a modest demand here, and is steadily quoted at 2 dollars 10 cents per lb., c.i.f., for oil of 50 per cent. menthol content, with 46 per cent. menthol at about 1 dollar 95 cents per lb., c.i.f.

PEITIGRAIN.—Market is about steady, business quiet: spot, 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb., as to quantity; shipment, about 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

SASSAFRAS.—Business on small lines: spot quoted from about 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity. Artificial oil at cheaper figures.

SPIKE.—This market continues irregular on quotation with business disappointing: spot from about 4s. to 4s. 0d. per lb., as to quantity and quality.

VEHVERT.—The latest shipment offers of Bourbon in quantities works out at about 31s. 6d., c.i.f.: spot values for small lots about 38s. 0d. to 39s. per lb.

WORMSEED.—Market is fairly steady, with business quiet: U.S.P. oil, for shipment, about 8s. 4½d., c.i.f. On spot, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 0d. per lb., c.i.f. There may be cheaper sellers.

Correspondence

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

From Old French Records

SIR,—While Mr. William Kirkby was inditing his illuminating letter (*C. & D.*, January 18, p. 86) I was browsing among my old books for information concerning the medicinal and tinctorial properties of the historic "scarlet grain," and I am venturing to pass on some of my finds as supplementary illustration of his remarks. Here is an extract from Pomet's "Histoire des Drogues":—

"La Graine d'Ecarlatte, que les Latins appellent *Grana Tinctorum*, les Grecs *Coccus Insectorum* et les Arabes *Kermes*, est la graine, ou plutôt l'excrément, d'un petit arbrisseau qui se trouve attachée au bas et dessus les feuilles et lorsque la recolte est bonne, c'est une des principales richesses du pays, surtout en Provence et Languedoc, principalement pour les pauvres gens, à qui elle ne coûte qu'à cueillir et ensuite la vendre aux Apoticaire, qui en tirent la pulpe pour en faire l'Electuaire 'Alkermes,' et du residu qui reste les Apoticaire le revendent aux Tinturiers autant que la graine leur a coûté. . . . La Graine d'Ecarlatte est estimée fort cardiaque et fort propre pour soulager les femmes grosses qui sont tombées, en leur donnant un demi-gros en poudre dans un œuf." (The gros is an old French weight equivalent to the English drachm.)

Next a quotation from Pliny's "Natural History" (Holland's translation):—

"For all the riches and fruit that the Oke affordeth the Scarlet Grain alone which cometh from the *coccus Illicis* challenges yea and overmatcheth it. This graine is no other than a very excrement or superfluity arising about the stem of the shrub scraped and pared off from it like refuse but of such price that the poore people of Spaine gather it and make a good part of their revenue thereby. The Scarlet Graine is very good to be laid to fresh wounds with vinegar. It is also applied with water for the flux of watery humors unto the eies and dropped likewise into them when they be blood-shotten."

Coming now to Gerard's Herbal:—

"The Oke which bereath the Scarlet Graine is a little tree or bush which beareth small acorns. It is called in Latin *Ilex coccifera* and for want of an English name we have thought good to call it by the name of Scarlet Oke or Scarlet Holme-Oke. Besides the acorns there is found cleaving unto the woody branches a certain kind of berries of the bigness of a pease in which are ingendred little maggots which seame to be without life until they feelee the heat of the sun and then they creep and seeke to fly away. But the people of the country, which make a gaine of them, do watch the time of their flying, which they then take and put into a linnen bag wherein they shake and boulit them up and downe until they be dead, which they make up into great lumps and sell them to dyers, whereof is made the most perfect scarlet. . . . The Temperature and Virtues. This graine is astringent, therefore, saith Galen, it is good for great wounds and sinews that be hurt. It is commended by the late Physitians to stay the Menses, it is also counted among those simples which be cordial. Of this graine that noble and famous Confection 'Alkermes' made by the Arabians hath taken his name, which many do highly commend against the infirmities of the heart."

Before leaving Gerard his curious reference to cochineal may be cited. Under "Ficus Indica" he writes: "Upon this plant, in some parts of the West Indies, grow certain excrescences which in continuance of time turn into insects, and these outgrowings are that high-prized Cochenele wherewith they dye colors in graine." My final except is from the chapter on "Kermes" in Wootton's "Chronicles of Pharmacy":—

"Kermes as a pharmaceutical term reaches us through the Arabic qirmis, red. . . . Kermes is responsible in English for the words carmine and crimson. . . . The kermes of the Arabs was the kokkos of the Greeks, coccus of the Romans. It was found on a species of oak, now called the *Quercus Ilex*. . . . The ancients generally regarded these insects as the fruit of the trees, though they were aware that worms came from them. . . . The principal use they made of them was in dyeing, and for this purpose they were employed until the superior coccus cacti from Mexico superseded them. . . ."

And so we arrive not only at the answer to Dr. Parry's question, "What is 'Graine d'Escarlatte'?" but at an explanation of the appearance with it of scarlet cloth among the articles supplied for a French queen's health by her apothecary in the year 1420.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. ASHTON.

Brighton.

Poisons List and Rules

SIR,—The Poisons Board has decided not to interfere with the decision of the Home Secretary in the matter of free sale of lysol, etc., which is illuminating. As you point out, it is another victory for the general trader to the detriment of the trained chemist. It all goes to show how wretchedly our case has been propounded, or rather neglected. We have to thank the *C. & D.* for quoting, from a law journal, another criticism of the Society in not securing exemption for chemists from jury service in the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. They never pressed or asked for it! It was definitely promised—I remember a member of the Council informing our branch that this would probably be "secured," and that all chemists would be, as they are, "pharmaceutical chemists." I wonder what evidence was really offered on our behalf, why it was given *in camera*, and if those pharmaceutical spokesmen were, or were not, trafficking with grocers or other unqualified traders. The time has come for plain speaking—our living is at stake—and I do not relish being butchered to provide an official's holiday, pharmaceutical or otherwise. One thing is evident: pharmaceutical vigour is absent, whether in connection with N.H.I. terms, or generally with civil administration in connection with our interest in the handling of poisons. The best thing that could happen to the Council is Reform with a capital R. Let us clear out the men who rather despise the rank and file, and put in a salaried Council. It would be worth it, and the Council with its present income can well afford it. Why call for a Hitler when we can all demand fair play for what we have to pay up for?—Yours faithfully,

A. S. O. P. (21/1).

Chemists' Friends Scheme

SIR,—Having perused the various reports under "Chemists' Friends" auspices from time to time published in the *C. & D.*, I write with some concern as to the almost total indifference demonstrated for the Scottish chemist under the scheme, which, whatever its shortcomings, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction towards better pharmacy. Surely the National Pharmaceutical Union cannot expect us to uphold its other rules and regulations and not permit us to participate in this its latest and possibly its best action. Are we as qualified chemists expected to purchase our goods from C.F. manufacturers, English manufacturers, to the neglect of local houses, who through no fault of their own are not on the C.F. roll? As I read the latest report of the meeting of the wholesalers' union recently held (in London, I think) with regard to the C.F. movement, it appears that the C.F. manufacturing members may only sell goods in England to qualified chemists but elsewhere to all and sundry—in other words, they may exploit Scotland. As a national body the N.P.U. should make national regulations. It would be rather a setback to all north of the Tweed to have Westminster issue separate figures of income tax for England and Scotland. I would like to hear the voice of fellow Scots on this matter, and if possible an explanation from the N.P.U.—I am, etc.,

BEWILDERED SCOT (21/1).

SIR,—Practically all the associations which have held meetings to consider the Chemists' Friends scheme have passed resolutions pledging their support, so that if the members adhere loyally to their resolutions then from the retail chemists' side at any rate the scheme has every chance of success. But what of the other people affected? It is all very well to see the manufacturers of goods which obviously can be sold only by chemists putting their goods on the list, or small makers whose lines are not so well known and who hope to benefit by the chemists' window displays, but we cannot judge the success or otherwise of the scheme until we know the final attitude of the proprietors of the big nationally advertised remedies, those which are sold daily and turn over rapidly. If they found that the turnover of their lines by chemists was decreasing owing to the discontinuance of window displays they would have a choice of two courses, coming under the scheme or adopting an intensive advertising campaign to promote and direct the

entire sales through unqualified dealers. Can chemists increase the sales of the goods of the manufacturers on the C.F. List to such an extent as to prove to the others that it is worth their while to join? Or is the turnover of other dealers so much larger than that of chemists that the proprietors would prefer to drop the latter? The answer to these questions can only come from experience. Then there is the problem of retaliatory methods by other trades. If these materialise, which party would the manufacturers consider the most favourable one to side with?—Yours truly,

SELFHELP (22/1).

Chiropody in Boot Shops

SIR,—In commenting on the two articles on "Chiropody in Practice," a contributor says that in the past this work was undertaken by hairdressers (*C. & D.*, January 18, p. 60). In my district (and, I believe, in others) this work has been developed principally by the boot shops; they began by stocking various appliances, and after this undertook chiropody. As with hairdressers in the sale of scurf lotions and hair restorers, the boot-seller has the best opportunity of introducing chiropody to customers when fitting their boots or shoes if they complain of foot troubles. In the first article it is stated that the usual fee charged is 5s. for both feet. One boot shop in the same street as myself fitted up an elaborate "surgery" with all the latest appliances and charged 4s. 6d. Shortly afterwards a multiple firm followed suit, and is now advertising 2s. 6d. as the charge per treatment for both feet. As with optical work, the chemist must be in a position to be able to leave the shop in order to give uninterrupted attention to his customers.—Yours faithfully,

PEDICURE (21/1).

Hand-to-Mouth Buying

SIR,—Some wholesale houses have recently complained that chemists are ordering very small quantities of proprietaries, that they are repeating these small orders at frequent intervals, and that such transactions are unremunerative to the wholesaler. The complaint is no doubt well founded; but the retailer is not always actuated by parsimony or lack of foresight. He is seriously handicapped by being obliged to stock thousands of articles which are not in frequent demand, and is continually harassed by the fact that the volume of his purchases tends to exceed the volume of his sales. Then lack of space makes it impossible for him to stock more than $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. of many lines; when two have been sold he orders two more to make up his usual stock. Another source of small buying is the customer who wishes to try a few doses of a little-known proprietary—one is ordered, and is perhaps once repeated. To order $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. or even $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. in these circumstances is to suffer a loss. Spasmodic advertising on the part of manufacturers and distributors is also responsible for small orders; the chemist is only too well aware that unless an article is advertised consistently and regularly it will sell by fits and starts; and when he learns (not always from the maker) that a local advertising campaign is in progress, he buys $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. to satisfy the demand, which he knows will be only temporary. Hand-to-mouth buying is, unfortunately, one of the conditions of trading to-day, and wholesalers have themselves fostered the habit by a daily delivery of goods.—Yours faithfully,

ONE-TWELFTH DOZEN (22/1).

Western Assistants' Dance

SIR,—We would be glad if you would allow us, through your correspondence columns, to attract the attention of all assistants, students and apprentices in business or resident in the area of the West London Branch to a dance which is to be held at Messrs. Henry Glave's Restaurant, New Oxford Street, W.C.1., on January 30 next. This dance is being organised more especially to cater for the younger members of the profession in the area. It is to be an informal evening, and the tickets are only 3s. each (including refreshments). In order to achieve its object we appeal to our junior colleagues to come themselves and to make the function as widely known as possible. In view of recent events there was doubt as to whether or not the dance should be held, but after serious consideration it has been decided not to cancel the arrangements. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. G. Thomas, 105A Crawford Street, W.1.—Yours, etc.,

CLIFFORD EVANS,
W. T. PRATT,
Hon. Secretaries.

London, W.1.

Staff Trading

SIR,—Under conditions affecting wholesalers as laid down by the P.A.T.A., I read: "That no article on the protected list shall without reference to the Association be supplied by wholesale to any person who is not known to the supplier to be carrying on a genuine business, whether wholesale or retail, and to be observing the conditions affecting wholesalers or retailers as the case may be for the time being in force under these rules." Does this mean that any trade under the sun, whether butcher, baker or candlestick maker, can on presentation of a trade card and the possible promise of sufficient business to make it worth the wholesaler's while be supplied by the wholesaler with P.A.T.A. goods at cost or a figure considerably under the minimum P.A.T.A. price? To the best of my knowledge such appears to be the case. I know of a number of firms, large and small, who have no connexion with pharmacy and whose staff make large weekly purchases for themselves, their relations and friends. I personally cannot see any reason why this type of trading should be allowed. It goes on openly, so there may be some justification (which I may have missed) for this. It seems to me unethical and unfair. . . .—Yours faithfully,

D. WYNN DAVIES.

London, S.E.5.

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Standards for Mercury Ointment

One way of limiting the activities of public authorities in search of "snatch" prosecutions for selling mercurial ointment not of pharmacopœial composition would be to have a strong and a dilute ointment in the next British Pharmacopœia. Weak mercurial ointments are to be found in the French Codex and in the U.S.P. X, and there was a similar ointment in some of the London Pharmacopœias. Perhaps the new pharmacist members of Pharmacopœia Commission can use their influence in this direction.—D. L. W. (22/1).

Listed Sellers in Markets?

According to Section 21 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, any person with premises may apply to the local authority to be listed as a seller of Part II poisons. Will inspectors be required to report on the fitness of premises for the sale of Part II poisons before a seller's name is added to the list? In any case, a strict observance of the requirements seems doubtful. One question will arise over the position of market traders in covered markets where the stalls are permanent and open daily. Now that the sale of lysol is open to any listed seller these people may apply to be on the list, and may claim that as these stalls are permanent and in a market which is open daily and locked at night they are premises within the meaning of the Act. The fact that some of these market men employ as many as ten or a dozen assistants shows the extent of the trade they do.—Losyl (20/1).

Disclosing Chemists' Profits

Would it not be in the interests of the retail trade if the attention of the manufacturers could be drawn to the objectionable nature of the accompanying printed matter? This particular envelope covered a communication from a well-known house; several other manufacturers and agents follow the same practice. Perhaps a public drawing of attention would cause a modification.—J. C. Culbert, Connswater, Belfast.

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Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

E. A. G. (13/86).—WEATHER INDICATOR.—The type of weather indicator to which you refer is made by means of the following solution:—

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Cobalt chloride ... | ... | ... | 1 oz. |
| Sodium chloride... | ... | ... | 1/2 oz. |
| Glycerin ... | ... | ... | 2 drops |
| Mucilage of acacia ... | ... | ... | 1 dr. |
| Distilled water ... | ... | ... | 5 oz. |

The material should be dipped in this and allowed to dry. The indications are: Rose red, rain; bluish red, moist; lavender blue, nearly dry; blue, very dry.

A. P. (21/12).—DEPOSIT ON PESSARIES.—The trouble with the No. 1 butter probably arises from too much soap in the mould lubricant, as this would emulsify the surface of the pessary and give it a whitened and uneven appearance. The usual mould lubricant is soap liniment, one part, and glycerin, two parts, or a solution of soft soap, one drachm, in an ounce of dilute spirit.

J. R. (17/21).—IODINE SOCKS.—The iodine content varies within wide limits. The method used for manufacturing the socks is to paint the cork with a solution of iodine either in methylated spirit or a cellulose lacquer. An alternative method is to mix the iodine with an inert material, such as clay, and incorporate this powder between the cork and the felt lining.

W. L. (48/30).—LEAKY RADIATOR SOLUTION.—This is a dark red murky emulsion or suspension, yielding 16.3 per cent. of total solids on drying on the water bath. Analysis indicated the presence of borax, casein, soap and a little silica. Ash = 1.5 per cent.

J. H. (27/12).—DISTEMPER REMEDY.—This is stated to be "a specific for the prevention and cure for distemper in dogs." The sample was a dilute aqueous vegetable extract yielding 1.35 per cent. of total solids and 0.14 per cent. ash. The ash had a composition common to most vegetable materials. In character the extractive simulated ergot, but it was not confirmed by test to be such.

W. M. E. (10/16).—FOUNDATION LOTION.—There are two types of preparations sold under this title:—

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|----------|
| I | | | |
| Glycerin ... | ... | ... | 5 iss. |
| Zinc oxide ... | ... | ... | 5 j. |
| Talc ... | ... | ... | 5 j. |
| Rose water ... | ... | ... | to 5 xx. |

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| II | | | |
| Turtle oil... | ... | ... | 5 iij. |
| Almond oil ... | ... | ... | 2 j. |
| Stearic acid ... | ... | ... | 5 vi. |
| Triethanolamine ... | ... | ... | 5 ij. |
| Water ... | ... | ... | to 5 xx. |

Melt the acid, add the oils. Heat the water to 80° C., add the triethanolamine, and pour into the oils, stirring continually until emulsification takes place.

Both lotions will need a preservative, a suitable one being aseptol. For a lotion that must not look oily on the skin, the one containing turtle oil is recommended, and it is this which your customer probably requires. If patted on before applying the powder, it leaves a matt surface.

R. T. (1/16).—VITAMINS.—Vitamin A is related to a hydrocarbon, carotene, $C_{40}H_{56}$. Carotene itself when fed to animals shows vitamin A activity, but it is not the true vitamin. The vitamin itself has been obtained as an oil, and a synthetic compound described as perhydro-vitamin A is reported to be identical with the fully hydrogenated vitamin, but the vitamin itself has not been synthesised. Vitamin D has been prepared in a chemically pure crystalline form called calciferol, five milligrammes of which is equivalent to about the content in one litre of cod-liver oil. Vitamin C is available commercially as ascorbic acid.

J. L. (14/16).—BLEACHING BEESWAX.—Complete bleaching of beeswax can only be effected by sunlight, and all chemical methods require supplementing by sun-bleaching. Moreover, it is frequently impossible to remove all traces of chemicals from the product. Natural bleaching is effected by repeated exposures, the wax being melted with water containing sulphuric acid between each exposure. It is preferable to add to the water, used to prevent overheating of the wax by the sun, sodium hypochlorite or hydrogen peroxide. Chromic acid is also used in chemical bleaching. Potassium permanganate is not effective as a bleaching agent. Bleaching with fuller's earth, Florida earth and the like, has the drawback that the powder retains a considerable amount of wax, which can only be recovered by extraction. For your purpose it might be possible to use a steam-jacketed pan to melt the beeswax and allow the sediment to sink to the bottom, or the beeswax could then be strained through muslin or flannel.

L. P. C. (France) (17/11).—LUNG TONIC.—"Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. I, contains a number of recipes for such preparations, and from these we have selected the following:—

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| I | | | |
| Ess. caryophylli... | ... | ... | 1 dr. |
| Ess. senegae ... | ... | ... | 1 oz. |
| Vin. ipecac. ... | ... | ... | 1 dr. |
| Oxymel. scillae ... | ... | ad | 6 oz. |

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| II | | | |
| Acet. ipecac. ... | ... | ... | 4 dr. |
| Chloroformi ... | ... | ... | 1 dr. |
| Ol. anisi ... | ... | ... | 20 m. |
| Ol. menth. pip. ... | ... | ... | 10 m. |
| Ol. sassafras ... | ... | ... | 10 m. |
| Tr. capsici ... | ... | ... | 1/2 dr. |
| Syr. scillae ... | ... | ... | 4 oz. |
| Theriac. nig. ... | ... | ... | 8 oz. |
| Syrup ... | ... | ad | 40 oz. |

J. D. II. (14/16).—ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF DERRIS.—When fresh derris root is bruised it gives out a milky juice. The active principles appear to reside in two resinoid bodies which are precipitated from an alcoholic extract by water. As the resins are insoluble in water, the dried root has to be worked up with soap or saponin or other emulsifying agents. The natural emulsifying agent in the juice of a plant does not seem to have been determined, but is probably of the nature of a saponin.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1886

The Salisbury Treatment

An eminent civil engineer has contributed to the "Pall Mall Gazette" an article narrating his experience with hot water as a remedial agent. This article he had at first sent to "The Lancet," which journal declined it "on the ground that communications on medical subjects from laymen are never admitted." . . . He had rarely suffered from anything but indigestion, evidenced by very frequent attacks of heartburn. For the renal trouble he had been dieted, and had been sent to Strathpeffer, but got no benefit. At the end of August he had to go to America on professional business, and while there consulted a Dr. Butler, of New York. On returning home he commenced the treatment which Dr. Butler had prescribed. This consisted in drinking nothing but hot water, and eating practically nothing but animal food for seventeen weeks. . . . Dr. Salisbury, the initiator of the system, says that hot water is the most valuable of therapeutic agents, and, after an experience of five-and-twenty years, declares that if he were for ever restricted to only one means of medication he would choose hot water.

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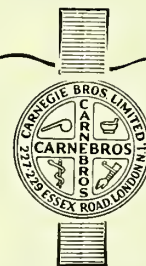
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Amidopyrin
Barbitone
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Emetine
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INHALER

The cold cure which proves
its efficacy in a few minutes

Display Material on Request

COCKBURN & CO. LTD.
130 HOWARD ST., GLASGOW, C.1

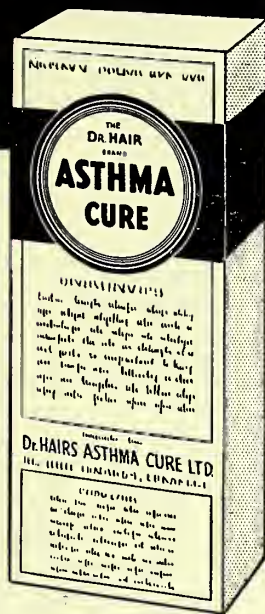
Antiphlogistine
Brand Dressing

HUMAN & VETERINARY
MADE IN ENGLAND

Write for Special Quantity Terms

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., Carlisle Road, London, N.W.9

THE DR. HAIR ADVERTISING HAS STARTED!



This is the new pack

Watch the great new campaign for this famous Asthma Remedy

Last Sunday the first shot was fired in the powerfully-planned advertising campaign for the Dr. Hair (brand) Asthma Cure. During the week it was followed by the first attack on the public through the great National daily papers. Soon the weeklies—John Bull, the Radio Times, etc.—will be carrying the striking Dr. Hair messages all over the country.

Watch your stocks! Don't take the risk of having to send customers away because you have sold out.

Make sure now that your old stock has been exchanged for the new sizes and new packs. And use the Dr. Hair Display material prominently—to tell every passer-by that you are the Dr. Hair stockist.

REMEMBER — IT'S A P.A.T.A. LINE!

Since January 1st all the Dr. Hair (brand) Remedies have been on the P.A.T.A. list. All prices have been reduced—all profits have been increased.

**25% Profit is the
Minimum on
this Line!**

DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE LTD.

STANWELL MOOR, STAINES, MIDDLESEX
(Late of 104 High Holborn, W.C.1)

PETROLEUM JELLIES

WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, AMBER, RED, GREEN.

WHITE & COLOURED OILS

YELLOW, GREEN, RED FOR BRILLIANTINE, etc.

LIQUID PARAFFINCOLOURLESS, TASTELESS, ODOURLESS.
ALL SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

B.P. AND TECHNICAL QUALITIES

*Wholesale Trade only.***STERNS LTD.**

16 FINSBURY SQ., LONDON, E.C.2, ENGLAND

Telephone: NATIONAL 7644 (7 lines)

Telegrams: "CENTUMVIR, PHONES, LONDON."

**SAPO MOLLIS
VIRID B.P.****FOR PHARMACY & TOILET USE**

We are in a specially favourable position to quote. Prices and Samples sent on application. Please state quantity required. Wholesale only.

BLEASDALE Ltd. MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS YORK**URICURE TABLETS***Greatest of all Rheumatic Remedies*1¹/₃ SIZE, 7¹/₂ DOZ., 3¹/₂ SIZE 17¹/₆, 5¹/₂ SIZE, 25¹/₂

THE ACTON PILL & TABLET CO LTD ASH VALE, SURREY

DOLS'**VOLATALISE
FLANNEL**THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY
for RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS,
SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, etc.Now is the time to look to your
stock. Send for price list to**DOLS' VOLATALISE FLANNEL Ltd.**
VIADUCT ST., HUDDERSFIELD**HALIBUT LIVER OIL****PURE HALIBUT LIVER OIL, CAPSULES AND EMULSION**We offer genuine Halibut Liver Oil of high vitamin potency, also
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules and Emulsion. Ask for samples and prices.**LOETHOUSE & SALTNER LTD-HULL****'CUTTERS'**(REGISTERED)
THE ORIGINAL
AND ONLY
'CUTTERS'**'CUTTERS'****HEAD & NERVE POWDER**

FROM YOUR WHOLESALE, OR SEND DIRECT TO PERRY'S POWDERS, LTD., LEEDS

AN IMPORTANT SELLING LINE FOR CHEMISTS

*Jackson's***6^d****Centurion
Series**11 popular Varieties of
LOZENGES & PASTILLES

4/- per doz.

12 doz. at 3/9

Display outers of 1 doz.

**ERNEST JACKSON & CO. LTD.**

'Grams: Jackson, Crediton. CREDITON, DEVON 'Phone: Crediton 10

LONDON OFFICE: PLAIN TAUN PLACE, CROSBY ROW, BOROUGHS, S.E.1. Hop. 2668

THE WORD

SPUN

TRADE MARK

IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE PREPARATION IS
THE FINEST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

OINTMENTS AND CREAMS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ROBERT BLACKIE

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

SHEN WORKS
168 TOWER BRIDGE ROAD
LONDON, S.E.1

Telegrams :
"USHENSPUNA
LONDON "

Telephone :
HOP 2422
Private Exchange

PETROLEUM
JELLIES



PURFINOL LTD.

BRETENHAM HOUSE, LANCASTER PLACE,
STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2


Telephone :
Temple Bar 1318 & 1319

Cables :
"Invatore, Rand, London "

LIQUID
PARAFFIN

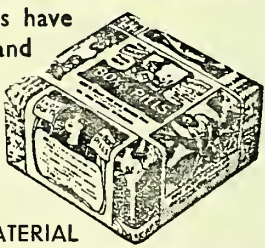
TECHNICAL
OILS

EVERYWHERE — BOX'S Indigestion PILLS ARE IN DEMAND !



P.A.T.A. List
1/3, 3/-, 5/-, 22/-
Retail Prices

For 40 years Box's Pills have
been curing Indigestion and
building sales — today
Box's Pills are selling
better than ever.



FREE
WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL
WILL BRING THE BUSINESS IN
Eye-catching display stands and showcards in full colour
are available "by return" from the manufacturer. Supplies
of Pills through your usual wholesaler or direct.

W. H. BOX
161 KING ST., PLYMOUTH

"CLARKES"

Brand

World-famed Blood-purifying Medicine

"BLOOD MIXTURE"

Registered Trade Mark

UNSTAMPED, FOR SALE BY CHEMISTS ONLY

P.A.T.A. PRICES**"CLARKES" Brand BLOOD MIXTURE**
(Liquid and Tablets)Retail 3/-. 3 doz. lots £4-4-0 less 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % one month12 " " £16-16-0 " 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ % " "

CARRIAGE PAID

PACKING FREE

ASSORTED ORDERS

| "CLARKES" Brand | | | Retail | Per Doz. |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------------|
| "BLOOD MIXTURE" (Liquid) | | | 1/9 | 16/4 |
| " | " | " | 3/- | 28/- |
| " | " | " | 12/- | 112/- |
| "BLOOD MIXTURE" (Tablets) | | | 1/9 | 16/4 |
| " | " | " | 3/- | 28/- |
| " | " | " | 5/- | 46/8 |
| SKIN LOTION | ... | ... | 1/3 | 11/8 |
| SALVE | ... | ... | 1/3 | 11/8 |
| " | ... | ... | 3/- | 28/- |
| " | ... | ... | 5/- | 46/8 |
| APERIENT PILLS | ... | ... | 1/3 | 11/8 |
| " | ... | ... | 3/- | 28/- |
| MEDICATED SOAP | | | | Doz. Tablets |
| Box 3 Tablets | ... | ... | 2/6 | 7/10 |
| Single Tablets | ... | ... | 1/- | |

Orders may be assorted as desired at above rates provided they reach minimum values, as follows:—

£4-4-0 less 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % one month£16-16-0 " 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ % " "


CARRIAGE PAID

PACKING FREE

ORDERS may be sent direct or through the usual wholesale houses

The Lincoln & Midland Counties Drug
COMPANY, LIMITED**PARK STREET, LINCOLN**

Telegrams: "Lindum, Lincoln" Telephone: Lincoln 55



"Grips" £300 Cash Prize
Competition has made
thousands of NEW
customers for this
popular pastille.
Give "Grips" pride of
place in your display.
They will repay you
handsomely.

'GRIPS'
First-aid Pastilles

Agents to the Wholesale and Retail Chemists' Trade

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,

4-12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON, E.C.4

Made by Lightbowns Ltd., Accrington

PHOSPHO-SODA (Fleet)

SALINE APERIENT—BILIARY STIMULANT

An ethical pharmaceutical product for which an extensive propaganda is being conducted with the Medical Profession

| | | Retail | Wholesale |
|------------|------------|--------|---------------|
| Bottles of | 2½ fl. oz. | - 1/6 | 13/6 per doz. |
| „ „ | 6 fl. oz. | - 3/- | 27/- „ |
| „ „ | 16 fl. oz. | - 6/- | 54/- „ |

Your co-operation in promptly obtaining supplies when required will be appreciated

THE ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO. LTD.,
11-12 Guilford Street, LONDON, W.C.1

See that you hold Stocks
of this
Safe & reliable Family Remedy

ESTABLISHED OVER 80 YEARS
AND STILL IN UNIVERSAL DEMAND

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHILDRODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Please order from your Wholesaler with other goods

Sole Proprietors:

J. T. DAVENPORT LTD.
UNION STREET, LONDON, S.E.1

80 YEARS'
WORLD-WIDE
REPUTATION

SOLD ONLY
THROUGH
CHEMISTS
SIZES 1/3, 3/-

32,000,000 WINDOWS TO YOUR SHOP



Large space 'ASPRO' advertisements are carried several times monthly by over 300 newspapers, with a total circulation of more than 32,000,000. They act as 32,000,000 effective windows for retailers who connect up by showing 'ASPRO' displays. To get the benefit of this stupendous advertising, as if you paid for it yourself, show 'ASPRO' display material prominently in your windows. People will come into your shop who would not otherwise have come. You will gain by increasing your sales of other lines in addition to 'ASPRO' sales. New designs for 'ASPRO' Window Displays are produced at frequent intervals. A typical display is illustrated herewith. Remember 'ASPRO' sales are continuous.

SEND NOW FOR NEW 'ASPRO' DISPLAY MATERIAL



'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetylsalicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority. No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

Made in England by ASPRO LTD.
Slough, Bucks. Phone: SLOUGH 608

'ASPRO'
REG. TRADE MARK

Every Bengué Speciality excels



AGOCHOLINE
Combination of Magnesium Sulphate and Meat Peptone, used as a cholagogue and also cholecysto-kinetic

PASSIORINE
Fluid extract of Passiflora Incarnata, circulatory and nerve sedative. A non-toxic preparation

OPOCALCIUM
A remineralising agent composed of mineral salts and gland extracts. Recommended for Tuberculosis, Rickets, &c.

DR. BENGUÉ'S BALSAM
Gives almost instant relief in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, &c.

BENGUE & CO LTD

24 FITZROY STREET, LONDON, W.1
PHONE: MUSEUM 8608-9 GRAMS: "ANESTILE, LONDON"

YOU SHOULD STOCK

| | |
|--|---|
| TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON | Because this famed fruit laxative is consistently advertised in the best magazines, and is in constant demand. |
| Dr. Jaillet's PEPTO-FER | Because it has earned world-wide repute as a pleasant-tasting tonic which produces the most beneficial effect on convalescents and anemics. |
| RIGOLLOT'S MUSTARD LEAVES | Because their strength and superior quality make them the best mustard plasters obtainable. |

Note: RIGOLLOT'S MUSTARD for veterinary purposes is an indispensable line for the chemist who serves a rural community.

All inquiries (except for Pepto-Fer) to:

GUYOT-GUENIN & SON (Dept. C.D.)
59 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

For Pepto-Fer, please write direct to:

Dept. C.D., DARRASSE FRÈRES,
13 rue Pavée, Paris IV, France.

TRY A MASON'S WINDOW DISPLAY AT OUR EXPENSE

To those customers who allow us the use of their windows we offer 5/- for their opening order for 6 dozen MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS (or 10/- for 12 dozen).

The window display is most attractive and perfectly simple and can be fixed up in a couple of minutes

GOOD! IT'S MASON'S

Apply NEWBALL & MASON LTD.,
NOTTINGHAM

VICHY-CELESTINS

The world renowned NATURAL Mineral Water.

(And the other State Springs of Vichy)

We beg to remind the Trade that the above are on the P.A.T.A. list and show a good return to retailers.



These waters are largely prescribed by Physicians, and Chemists would do well to have an ample stock on hand.

Pamphlets, Show Cards and Dummy Bottles forwarded on application.

CAUTION—Each bottle from the STATE SPRINGS bears a neck label with the word "VICHY-ETAT" and the name of the

SOLE AGENTS:—

INGRAM & ROYLE LTD.

Bangor Wharf, 45 Belvedere Road, London, S.E.1

And at LIVERPOOL and BRISTOL

Telegraphic Addresses :

"Ingram-Royale Watloo, London."

"Sprudel, Bristol."

"Celestins, Liverpool."

'Phone : WATerloo 4343 (2 lines).

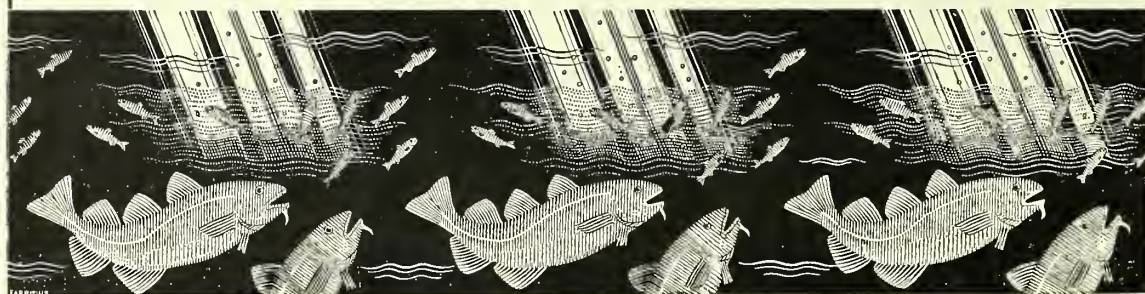
'Phone : 21913.

'Phone : Bank 4528.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL



There is no efficient substitute for Norwegian Cod Liver Oil; you will then be on safe ground. Always Take the direct road to ask for Norwegian Nature's fount of health, Cod Liver Oil.



OWbridge's

LUNG TONIC for COUGHS and COLDS

Every Bottle of OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC

CARRIES A GOVERNMENT STAMP

To Protect Our Proprietary Rights

Our Price

In 1-gross lots, 1/3 size, £6.12.0

In 1-doz. lots, 3/- size, £1.7.0

Your Returns Retail

1 gross 1/3, £9.0.0, 36½%

1 doz. 3/-, £1.16.0, 33½%

Direct or Through your Wholesale House

3 VITAL NEWS ITEMS

CONCERNING

SHERLEY'S

DOG & CAT FOODS & MEDICINES

SHERLEY'S

Tonic and Condition Powders

1/3 Packet of 24 Powders Replaced by New

1/ **PACKET OF 21 POWDERS**

Such an offer of better value to the Public is certain to create an increased demand for a line which is already highly popular. The new size shows an excellent profit at 8/- per dozen, while orders of 1 dozen or more, or any quantity included in a £2 parcel, are charged at 7/6 per dozen.

The New 1/- price will not be incorporated in our Advertising until the new pack is in full circulation. Old stocks of 1/3 size, however, will be replaced by the new 1/- pack, in proportion, if returned direct to us,

SHERLEY'S

NEW

CAT CONDITION POWDERS

Specially Prepared for

CATS

Hitherto the small strength Sherley's Tonic and Condition Powders have been recommended for Cats. Now, however, a special new pack for Cats only has been produced with the name "Sherley's Cat Condition Powders" and is certain to be popular among Cat lovers.

There are two sizes—6d. containing 9 Powders and 1/- containing 21 Powders—packed on Display Cards of two dozen 6d. or one dozen 1/-. Trade Prices are the same as for the Tonic and Condition Powders for dogs.

DATING

OF

LACTOL

TINS

For some time all tins of "LACTOL" issued have been dated—1/8 and 6/- sizes on the bottom and the 25/- Tin on the label. Breeders are appreciating this step to ensure absolute freshness of all "LACTOL" purchased. **Undated Tins in stock should now be withdrawn and returned to us for exchange.**

"LACTOL" is the largest selling Puppy-rearing Food.

It is being pushed by a bold and forceful advertising campaign, backed by our sales-compelling "Old Lactolian" scheme.

A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD., 18 Marshalsea Road, London, S.E.1

HARVEY'S

Horse Remedies

P.A.T.A.
Protected Prices.



THESE Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of the best Private Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and Abroad.

Supplies through all Wholesale Houses.

HARVEY & CO. (DUBLIN), Ltd., DUBLIN.

TAPERED, PYRAMID, DOMED AND

FLANGE CORKS

COMPOSITION AND BAKELITE

STOPPERS

THE MOST COMPETITIVE MANUFACTURERS IN THIS COUNTRY

MUNDET CORK PRODUCTS, LTD.

12/18 ABBEY ST., TOWER BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.1

Telegrams: MUNDETCOMP, BERM, LONDON

Telephone: HOP 2043-4-5

Continuous and Steadily Advertised Goods

FOR DESTROYING RATS AND MICE

DANYSZ VIRUS

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Retail Price (Protected) | Net Wholesale Price |
| Virus for Rats and Mice, single tube, 2/- | 15/- per dos. |
| 3 tubes, 5/- | |
| Virus for Mice only, single tube, 1/6 | 9/- |
| 3 tubes, 3/- | |

Date-expired tubes returned to us postage paid will be exchanged free of charge.

Danysz Virus in Liquid Form

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Retail Price | Wholesale Price |
| Bottles 6/- each | 4/6 each |
| " 4/6 " | 3/9 " |

HALLER'S EXTRACT OF SQUILL

and DANZO RAT KILLER

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Discount off Retail Prices | 25% Monthly Account, or 33 1/3% Cash with Order. |
| Retail | Monthly A/c |
| 1 gall. tins .. 10/- | 7/6 |
| " " " 18/- | 13/6 |
| 5 " " " 80/- | 60/- |
| | Cash with Order |
| | 6/8 |
| | 12/- |
| | 53/4 |

DANZO BEETLE POWDER

For destroying Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, &c.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Retail Prices (Protected) | Wholesale Prices |
| In cartons 9d. each | 6/9 per dos. |
| " 1/6 " | 13/6 " |
| " 3/- " | 27/- " |

Danzo Beetle Powder will not deteriorate by keeping.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

To be obtained from

HALLER LABORATORIES, LTD.

325 Borough High Street, LONDON, S.E.1

Telegrams: "Virudana, Sedist, London." Telephone: Hop 2117



POPULAR HOME REMEDIES

DAISY POWDERS



Probably the most profitable of all nationally advertised proprietary medicines. To push Daisy means satisfied customers and substantial profits.

7½d. size (4 Powders) 5/- doz.

10½d. size (6 Powders) 7/6 „

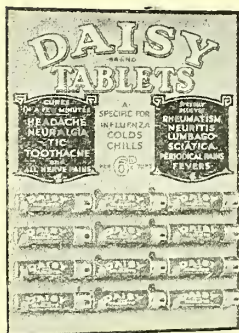
*Boxes of 72 Powders 6/10 each

*Display Cards (20 Powders) 2/- each

*New packing—powders in individual envelopes for split bulk sales (43% Profit)

Always keep "DAISY" on display.

DAISY TABLETS



All metal display rack, contains 1 doz. 6d. tubes.

1/3 Size
Per doz. 10/-

6d. Size
Display Racks (1 doz.)
@ 4/- each.
(Split dozens @ 4/6 doz.)

3d. Size
Display Cartons (1 doz.)
@ 2/- each.
(Split dozens @ 2/3 doz.)

The most effective and conveniently packed medicine of its kind.

DAISY COUGH SYRUP



An elegant and unusually effective Syrup. Well packed, popularly priced. Order Daisy Cough Syrup with your Daisy Powders.

1/3 size at 10/- doz.

6d. size at 4/- „

Best of all proprietary cough remedies. Good value to your customer yet shows decent profits.

A line worth pushing.

DAISYLAX

SEVENFOLD VEGETABLE EXTRACT

LAXATIVES



Handsome Display Cartons in Red, Elack and Gold.

1/3 Size
Display Cases (1 doz.)
@ 10/- each.
(Split Cases @ 10/6 doz.)

6d. Size
Display Cases (1 doz.)
@ 3/11 each
(Split Cases @ 4/3 doz.)

TRIAL SIZE 2d.
Display Cases (3 doz.)
@ 3/11 each.
(Split Cases @ 1/5 doz.)

Contains seven vegetable extracts—Dandelion, Rhubarb, Licorice, Cascara Sagrada, Gentian, Aloin, Gingerin.

From all Wholesalers or direct to :

J. E. ELLIS, LTD., HORSFORTH, LEEDS

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

28, ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2

JANUARY 25, 1936

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS are PREPAID, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

BUSINESSES WANTED and for DISPOSAL, PREMISES TO LET and FOR SALE, PREMISES WANTED, PARTNERSHIPS, GOODS for SALE and AGENCIES—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)
SITUATIONS OPEN—6/- for 40 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)
SITUATIONS WANTED—2/- for 18 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)
LEGAL NOTICES, TENDERS, AUCTIONS, and all specially-spaced announcements, 1/3 per nonpareil line (12 lines = 1 inch single column). (Box No., 1/- extra.)
MISCELLANEOUS (Wholesalers' Section for odd and second-hand lots)—10/- for 60 words; 1/- for every additional 10 words or less. (Box No., 1/- extra.)
EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—Two pence per word, minimum 2/- (Box No., 1/- extra.)

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 28 Essex St., Strand, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Central 6565 (10 lines). Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London."

CLOSING FOR PRESS

must reach us
not later than

FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING

All advertisements intended for
insertion in this Supplement

ORRIDGE & CO. 56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4

ESTABLISHED 1846

Telephone Nos.: CITY 2283 & 7477

May be CONSULTED at their Offices on MATTERS of SALE, PURCHASE & VALUATION

We make no charge to purchasers, and invite intending buyers to communicate with us, stating their requirements

1.—BALHAM (NEAR).—Main-road Business with increasing turnover, last year being £3,200; current year shows an increase; spacious attractive pharmacy, well fitted; stock worth about £735; good profits; situate near busy railway station; price £500 for goodwill, plus valuation of stock and fixtures; scope for increase.

2.—CATFORD (NEAR).—Neglected business for immediate disposal; old-established; returns last year about £2,000; new lease at reasonable rental; stock and fixtures worth about £600; offers invited.

3.—NORTH LONDON.—Well-established Medium-class Business; returns 1935, £1,340 under management; scope for increase by resident owner; double-fronted shop with good house; long lease; stock and fixtures worth approximately £800; price £850.

4.—SURREY (GOOD-CLASS TOWN).—Well-established Business for sale on account of Vendor having purchased another concern; returns last year £1,456; net profit approximately £400; double-fronted shop; good house; reasonable rent; long lease; price all-at £950 or valuation terms entertained; stock and fixtures worth about £750.

5.—LONDON, S.W.1.—Old-established Business with N.H.I. about £250 per annum; returns last year £1,648 with gross profit £581; net rent and rates £72 per annum; long lease; stock and fixtures worth about £900; price by negotiation; attractive shop.

6.—MIDDLESEX (GOOD-CLASS DISTRICT).—General Retail Business for sale on part-payment basis; returns last year £1,586; stock and fixtures worth over £750; flat over, at present sublet; price by negotiation.

7.—FULHAM (DEATH VACANCY).—Light Retail Business with profit rental of £73 per annum; sales £1,238; Accountant's figures available; improving neighbourhood and prospects for increase under personal management; further details on application.

8.—EDGWARE (NEAR).—Neglected Business for immediate sale at bargain price; Middle- and Working-class Trade; present takings under management average £18 weekly; Chartered Accountant's figures; long lease; stock recently valued at £200; no reasonable offer refused.

9.—ANERLEY (NEAR).—Old-established Business with Post Office attached; present takings about £20 weekly at good profits; P.O. remuneration £2 10s. weekly; nice living accommodation; rent £46; rates £21; 14½ years' lease; price £600; average net profit £397 per annum.

10.—ROMFORD (NEAR).—Family Retail Business with Wireless connection; returns last year £1,100 which produced a net profit of

over £400; flat available; reasonable rent; long lease; price for quick sale £325 which is less than the value of stock and fixtures.

11.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Middle-class Cash Retail Business; returns last year £910; net profit about £250; stock and fixtures worth £400; living accommodation; rent £40; long lease; price £500 all-at or £100 and valuation.

12.—WORCESTERSHIRE.—High-class Business producing net profit of approximately £900 per annum; large premises; minimum price £4,500; further details on application.

13.—KIDDERMINSTER.—Drug Store offering scope under qualified management; new lease at 12s. 6d. weekly; thickly populated area; price all-at £235.

14.—BEDFORDSHIRE.—Business and branch returning over £2,250 per annum, increasing; good house with private entrance, garden, etc.; very low rents; further details to genuine buyers; Vendor retiring.

15.—MIDLANDS (INDUSTRIAL TOWN).—Medium-class Business; well-established; returns 1935, £1,457; double-fronted shop well fitted and stocked; good house; rent £104; sublet £31; 22 years' lease; price about £820 all-at or valuation terms entertained; audited accounts.

16.—HOME COUNTY.—General Retail Business; returns 1935, £2,121, increasing; modern fittings; very well stocked; rent £100; Accountant's figures; price asked £1,350 all-at.

17.—NORTHANTS.—Chemists' Business returning approximately £1,500 per annum under management; double-fronted shop in main road; stock and fixtures worth about £900; new lease will be granted or property may be purchased; price by negotiation.

18.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Dispensing and Toilet Business producing net profit of approximately £600 per annum; good living accommodation; returns in winter approximately the same as summer; price £2,650.

19.—CORNISH COAST.—Old-established Family Retail Business with good Photographic department; returns under management £2,140, increasing; gross profit £667; long lease; price £1,650 or offer.

20.—NORTH MIDLANDS.—Good-class Country Business for sale together with property, or lease at £70 per annum; returns 1935, £1,561; living accommodation with room suitable for Optics; price of business £850.

21.—KENT.—Middle and Working-class Business offering scope for increase; returns last year £1,203; good profits; stock worth £250; nice house; garden and garage; property can be purchased for £1,150 or lease at £85 per annum; price of business £550 all-at or near offer.

Chemists' Transfers, Valuations for Sale, Stocktaking & Probate

Special Terms for Income Tax Valuations and Preparation of Accounts by Qualified Accountants.

ERNEST J. GEORGE & Co.

Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London,
Telephone Nos. : Holborn 7406 & 7407 (2 lines) **W.C.1**
15 Bridge Street, Walsall Telephone : Walsall 3774

Lancashire and District Representative : Mr. E. BROWN, 21 Davenport Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport. Telephone : Great Moor 2405

Correspondence, mutual by confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) **WILTSHIRE (MARKET TOWN).**—Old-established country business, occupying prominent position; in present hands over 40 years; turnover for 1935, £1,658, with gross profit £641, but scope exists for considerable further development; rent £90, including seven-roomed house; long lease; stock and fixtures estimated at £630 (subject to valuation); price asked, £1,030, but reasonable offers will, no doubt, be considered.

(C2) **DERBYSHIRE (RETIREMENT VACANCY).**—Drug store with good living accommodation, including all modern conveniences; present returns approximately £1,300 per annum; accountants' figures; in present hands 30 years; moderate rental; excellent scope, particularly under qualified proprietorship; price approximately £800 all-at.

(C3) **KENT.**—Established middle-class business with living accommodation, occupying prominent position in business centre of growing market town; returns at present average approximately £1,200 per annum, but these figures represent no criterion of possibilities; rent £120; lease 12½ years unexpired; chartered accountants' figures available; £500 is asked for fixtures and goodwill, plus value of stock; excellent opportunity.

(C4) **SOUTH DEVON (POPULAR SEASIDE RESORT).**—Drug store; returns at present average £1,100 per annum, but these figures represent no criterion of possibilities, particularly under qualified ownership; audited accounts; property can be purchased or long lease will be granted at moderate rental; extensive living accommodation, at present producing an income of approximately £2 per week; price asked, £650.

(C5) **BRIGHTON.**—Attractive up-to-date pharmacy, situated in prominent business thoroughfare; turnover for last financial year (certified), £2,595; gross profit, £865; good scope for further increase; very moderate rental as compared with value of site occupied; price by negotiation.

(C6) **SOUTH-WEST (CATHEDRAL CITY).**—Branch pharmacy with excellent scope for increase under personal proprietorship; now doing approximately £25 per week; situated in main street; rent £130 per annum; price all-at £750.

(C7) **LONDON (OUTER NORTHERN SUBURB).**—Main-road middle-class business; certified turnover for 1934-35, £1,580; net profit £383; rent £78, including five-roomed house; price £600-£700 all-at; owner leaving pharmacy.

(C8) **WESTCLIFF.**—Splendid opportunity for enterprising chemist to acquire good progressive family business in prominent residential district; accountants' figures; turnover for last financial year, £1,363; net profit, £335; rent £100, including good house; immediate sale desired, and

owner will sell at sacrifice figure; part of purchase-money could probably be raised on loan if necessary.

(C9) **BEDFORDSHIRE.**—Drug store, situated in country village, with an estimated population of 3,000 to draw upon; no near opposition; average returns approximately £20 per week; excellent scope for increase under qualified ownership; lock-up shop, with very low rental; price all-at, £475.

(C10) **ACTON.**—Lock-up pharmacy situated in busy shopping street; genuine scope for early substantial increase under personal proprietorship; present turnover £20/£25 weekly; rent £80 per annum, including rates; price for quick sale £550, including stock, £400.

(C11) **SHROPSHIRE.**—Lock-up pharmacy situated in charming country town; owing to internal circumstances the turnover has fallen during the past year or so but under personal proprietorship should be well capable of an early £30 per week; now doing £75/£80 monthly; stock estimated at £400; fixtures £150; no goodwill asked.

(C12) **WARWICKSHIRE.**—Good family business with up-to-date living accommodation; no near opposition; average returns approximately £1,450 per annum; rent and rates £104 16s.; lease 22 years unexpired; price £200, plus value of stock and fixtures.

(C13) **LONDON, W.**—Drug store, old established, with particularly good scope for substantial development; turnover upwards of £1,200 per annum; rent £100, including living accommodation; price £650 all-at, of which stock is estimated at £300, and fixtures £250.

(C14) **HORNSEY (NEAR).**—Good family business in present hands 40 years; large panel; turnover now approximately £1,500 per annum, with plenty of scope for further increase; self-contained house; owner retiring; £300 is asked for goodwill, plus value of stock and fixtures; open to offer.

(C15) **RUISLIP (MIDDLESEX).**—Exceptional opportunity to acquire attractive well-fitted pharmacy with up-to-date flat, situated in good-class residential area; during the past few months the returns have only averaged between £20 and £30 per week, but with personal interest and attention it is considered that they should easily show a rapid improvement on these figures; business at present under management; three years ago when under the ownership of a private chemist, the turnover exceeded £2,500 per annum; value of stock and fixtures will purchase (no goodwill asked); part payment also considered.

(C16) **LEEDS.**—Good-class business, with living accommodation, situated in growing residential area; turnover £1,400-£1,500 per annum, with genuine scope for further increase; rent £120; price £1,050, including stock and fixtures, estimated at £850; owner reluctantly compelled to sell owing to continued illness.

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2.—**WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.**—Sound, progressive Cash Business; returns £1,565, net profit £335, audited books; modern corner shop, flat over; rent £100; price £800 or first reasonable offer.

3.—**SURREY (few miles out).**—Good Middle-class Business; returns £1,456, net profit £396; modern house, every convenience; stock and fixtures worth £750; price £950.

4.—**GLOUCS.**—Sound Light Cash Retail, returning over £900, increasing; modern fitted pharmacy, with house attached; rent £40; long lease; stock worth £300; price £450, part can remain.

5.—**KENT (14 miles out).**—Unopposed Village Business; pleasantly situated; returns £1,100, net profit £300; stock and fixtures worth approximately £600; price £750 or offer.

6.—**MIDDLESEX.**—Branch Business, in growing district; no opposition; returns £15 to £20 weekly; opening for Optics; net rent £25, on lease; genuine reasons for selling; price £500.

7.—**BOURNEMOUTH.**—Old-established Business with valuable proprietaries; neglected; returns under manager about £1,000; plenty of scope, main-road position; low overheads; owner retiring; price £575; personally recommended.

8.—**NORFOLK.**—Drug and Photographic Store; in good position in large town; returns under indifferent management £900; plenty of scope; rent £65; price required, valuation of stock only, or first reasonable offer.

9.—**HORNSEY.**—Old-established Business, with large Panel; returns about £1,500; neglected; plenty of scope; good position; stock worth £600; owner retiring; offers invited; personally recommended.

10.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Good-class Family Retail, in growing residential suburb; returns last year, under manager, £1,570; good profits; scope for increase; modern Pharmacy (lock-up); fully stocked; price £875; personally recommended.

11.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Cash Retail, with Photo. and N.H.I.; under manager; returns over £750, scope for increase; rent £60, sublet £65; 15 years' lease; price £260 for early sale.

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

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BOURNEMOUTH (near).—A Newly-Established Pharmacy, occupying a fine corner position in fast-growing residential district leading to sea; present turnover £850 approx. under manager; good lease; rent £85, inclusive; Kodak Agency; N.H.I. and good-class trade, with splendid prospects; price £550 for quick sale. 129/6, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL.—A High-class Dispensing Business will shortly be in the market for disposal; sound reasons for sale; full particulars only on receipt of banker's reference or request for interview. 127/3, Office of this Paper.

CLAPHAM COMMON.—Attractive Pharmacy in unusually good position; long lease; last three years £1,937, £1,907, £2,013 gross; commodious living accommodation, which can be sublet in two self-contained flats independently of shop; accountants' certificate; premium £1,100, inclusive of stock, etc.; owner not Qualified Chemist and has other interests. 130/37, Office of this Paper.

KENT (Chatham, near).—Good Business in main shopping centre; doing £800-£1,000 p.a.; established 7 years; excellent N.H.I.; little opposition; owner retiring through ill-health; valued at £600, but offered at knock-out price of £365 for quick sale. Further particulars apply 129/10, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Established Main-road Business with 6-roomed house; turnover for last financial year £1,900, net profit £450; rent £77; long lease; price £1,000 all at. Ernest J. George & Co., 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

LONDON, EAST.—Herbal and Drug Stores Business for Sale; double-fronted shop and large parlour (lock-up), 17s. 6d. weekly; stock £80; takings £7 to £8 per week, has been double; must sell; illness. What offers? Write 129/7, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Lock-up Pharmacy, good-class, main road; well stocked; returns £1,200; genuine scope for considerable increase and good opportunity for energetic Pharmacist with modern business methods; stock and fixtures at valuation, plus £250, or reasonable offer. Apply 131/8, Office of this Paper.

NORTH LONDON, 10 mins. from Golders Green.—High-class Family Dispensing Business; lock-up main-road shop; rent and rates 45s.; open nearly 3 years; nicely fitted and well stocked; never loses a sale; high average per customer and no bad debts; long lease; accountant's figures; turnover last six months £883 (£34 per week average); 36 per cent. gross profit; private dispensing from nine doctors within a few yards; proposed Tube extension and blocks of good flats will benefit; excellent scope for Optics, Kodak and other Agencies; wonderful opportunity to acquire steadily increasing business; price £1,150; genuine reasons for disposal. Apply "Chemist," 35 Hoop Lane, N.W.11.

PRESTON, Lancashire.—Family and Photographic Business, main road; certified accountant's figures; Counter trade £18 week, approx.; N.H.I. £150; both increasing; exceptional opportunity for man with capital; could increase 50 per cent.; good opening for Optician; reasonable overheads; price £550. 120/2, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA.—Chemist; double-fronted shop; good living accommodation; low rent; well stocked; trade up to £20; price £350 all at. Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

SOUTH MANCHESTER.—Good-class Business; main road; established 9 years; returns £2,000, good profits; modern living accommodation, private entrance. Also recently opened branch; modern fittings and front; near 4 doctors; good-class district; scope for Toilets and Infant Food business; Ideal for Lady Chemist; owner finding it difficult to supervise, hence would sell for price of fittings and stock. Apply 130/47, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Small Good-class Cash Business for Sale; in main street; established 10 years; lock-up shop; modern flat above could be rented if desired; rent £65, shop; stock £150; N.H.I.; Kodak Agency; good Photographic Trade; can be seen by appointment. 129/3, Office of this Paper.

SURREY (25 miles London).—Well-fitted modern Pharmacy, lately opened in restricted area on newly-developing estate; close to station; excellent possibilities, but lack of capital necessitates disposal at price of stock and fixtures—about £350; good living accommodation, 3 bedrooms, dining room, bathroom and all modern conveniences; shop 20 ft. by 20 ft., with modern shop front. 129/9, Office of this Paper.

WALTHAMSTOW.—Old-established Chemist's Business (including freehold premises) for sale owing to death of proprietor, or lease of premises would be granted. Apply Cartwright, Cunningham & Co., Solicitors, 278 Hoe Street, Walthamstow, London, E.17.

BUSINESS for Sale, in thickly populated area, doing good trade; established 5 years; at present run as Drug Store; excellent scope for Qualified man; Kodak Agency; house attached; figures shown to genuine inquirers; sound reason for disposal. Further particulars apply Gyte, 415 Weelsby Street, Grimsby.

BUSY PART CENTRAL LONDON.—Herbalist; established five years; large shop and one room; good, genuine business; full books and accounts; no competition; opening for Drugs; low expenses; £190, including large stock; particulars interview only. 128/3, Office of this Paper.

C. TOLKIEN & COMPANY, LIMITED,

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FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN.

Comprising the entire Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill, and up-to-date Plant for the manufacture of Malt Extract and allied products, Medicated Confectionery, etc.

The purchaser will have an opportunity of acquiring the Freehold at a reasonable price or of taking a lease of the premises.

The Works are admirably situated, with low rating assessment and own Steam and Power Plant, and are capable of accommodating considerable Plant extensions.

Full particulars on application to

Arthur Swallow, F.C.A., 3 Cheapside, Bradford
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CHEMIST.—Progressive Photographic and Dispensing; East London working-class suburb; turnover £2,400; Panel steadily increasing; 21 years' lease, including living accommodation; established 4 years; own client recommended. Certified accounts and particulars from Arthur H. Weeks, Incorporated Accountant, Bank Buildings, 40A Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate. MARYland 3894.

GENUINE SACRIFICE.—Chemist must give up old-established business, taking up an appointment beginning next month; London, E.1; main road; good takings; large N.H.I., Kodak and Ucal Agencies; nicely fitted shop and Dispensary; owing to pressure for time would be prepared to accept for fixtures, etc., £100; stock at valuation, £300 (not essential to buy stock); first deposit secures opportunity. 130/15, Office of this Paper.

HERBAL DRUG STORES.—Chemist Sundries, Rubber Goods; established 50 years; main road; South London; large double-fronted shop; nice house, 8 rooms, electric, gas; guaranteed more than living; nicely fitted and stocked; trial; rent 25s. weekly, inclusive; splendid opportunity to add Optician, Kodak; £300 everything. 24 Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, London.

MANUFACTURING and Wholesale Chemist's Business for disposal. Box 217, Strand House, W.C.2.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less ; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

PHARMACIST requires well-established, sound light Retail Business with possibilities development, preferably unopposed, showing net profit £500 upwards; good-class, healthy district, town or country; good living accommodation essential; must bear strict investigation; ample cash available; replies and particulars treated strictest confidence. 125/11, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Pharmacist (age 25) wishes to acquire interest in established good-class Business with view to ultimate purchase; Southern part of England or Midlands preferred, but not essential. 125/9, Office of this Paper.

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PREMISES TO LET.

CENTRE OF RICHMOND.—To Let, Two Fine Shops, with show-rooms; rent £175 p.a. each; fine opening for Chemist. Apply Atkinson & Marler, 21 Maddox Street, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 2874.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Chemist required next to doctors; large double-fronted shop; living accommodation; low rent. Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

HIGH-CLASS Shops to Let in new parade in best part of High Road, Streatham, from £140-£500 per annum. Apply Letting Manager, 17 Streatham High Road, 'phone Streatham 9627, or Bell Investment Trust, Ltd., 115 Park Street, Mayfair, W.1. 'Phone Mayfair 4201.

IDEAL position, no Chemist for over a mile, main-road Shop (26 ft. 18 ft.), with wash-basin (h. and c.) and w.c. on ground floor; above, 3 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, bathroom, separate w.c.; nice garden; room for garage at rear; specially suitable Chemist; rent £80, rising; shop front fitted. Baines, Westmeon, Stanstead Road, Caterham.

MODERN Shops, with living accommodation over, to be Let from £150 p.a., exclusive; situated in new developing district; only 4 still available. Full details from Sole Agents, Shepherds, F.A.I., 71 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Holborn 8238-9.

SMALL Shop and Flat; Multiple neighbours; no opposition; rent £165 p.a.; N. London. Apply Atkinson & Marler, 21 Maddox Street, W.1. Tele.: Mayfair 2874.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Parade of eleven shops; lovely living accommodation; low rent; all Staybrite steel fronts; one suitable for Chemist. Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

£115 P.A.—First-class opportunity for Chemist; important new shopping centre; large, well-built Lock-up Shops to Let in rapidly developing S.E. London Suburb; commodious residential upper parts if required; prominent position at the junction of two main roads, where a considerable trade is immediately available, with practically no opposition. Davis Estates, Ltd., 346/50 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

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FOR GENTLEMEN, Hampden Street, N.W.1. Close to King's Cross and Euston. 300 Bedrooms. 12s. 6d. to 25s. per week, including bath, attendance and boot cleaning. All meals à la carte in dining room. Moderate tariff. Large Club Rooms, Library, Billiards Room, Reading Room and Study for Students. Illustrated Prospectus from Secretary. Euston 2244/5.

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BRITISH firms desiring to enter the Belgian market or enlarge their present activities are invited to send quotations, samples and price lists to Robert Lambrechts, Importer and Broker, 3 Avenue Isabelle, Antwerp. Telegraphic Address "Rolacolor." Especially interested in fine and heavy chemicals, drugs, gums, waxes, pharmaceutical products and druggists' sundries.

HOLLAND.—A Dutch Oil Factory wants to set up business relations with firms who are willing to Represent them in the supply of Poppy Oil. Such firms must be well known to buyers of this oil in quantity. Letters should be addressed in the first instance to "Poppyoil," 272/844, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISERS, well established and experienced, seek Representation in the following:—Patent Medicines (Proprietary lines), Pharmaceuticals, Toilet Preparations, Rubber Goods, Medical and Surgical Requisites, Perfumery, Provisions and allied lines on moderate commission basis; willing to invest about £500 if necessary, only on safe lines; products must already be introduced in Bombay and also in good demand; best efforts and co-operation assured; reference: The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay. Reply to Messrs. Kayen & Co., 19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUIT SQUASHES.—A firm of repute require Representatives on commission, calling on Chemists only; please state age, experience and exact territory. 272/849, Office of this Paper.

APPOINTMENTS.

CITY OF SALFORD.

ASSISTANT DISPENSER, HOPE HOSPITAL.

APPLICATIONS from Qualified Pharmacists are invited for this post; commencing salary £252 10s., rising by annual increments of £7 10s. to £300 per annum. Form of application may be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health, 143 Regent Road, Salford, 5, to whom it must be returned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than Saturday, 1st February, 1936.

H. H. TOMSON, Town Clerk.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, WOLVERHAMPTON

(Incorporated under Charter).

SENIOR DISPENSER REQUIRED.

CANDIDATES must have passed the Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. The salary will be at the rate of £300 per annum; lunch will be provided in the Hospital. A limited number of pupils allowed.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than January 30, 1936.

W. H. HARPER,
House Governor.

January 16, 1936.

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ADVERTISER, who owns 3 shops with increasing turnover, Leeds area, offers good progressive positions to young men who could invest some capital, or would sell shops outright; fullest investigation; genuine applications only considered. Further particulars 129/8, Office of this Paper.

PPRIVATE Limited Company requires a Director with some capital for the development of Toilet Lines, already selling to Chemists and Hairdressers; duties may be active if desired; principals only. 130/40, Office of this Paper.

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APPRENTICE required, male or female; 2 or 3 years as desired; no premium; excellent experience in Dispensing guaranteed. Foster & Dallas, 1 Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

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BIRMINGHAM.—Junior Unqualified Assistant required at once; good Window-dresser essential; permanency. Haywards (Birmingham), Ltd., 90 Aston Road N., Birmingham, 6.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant required immediately; one with some experience; able to take charge; good Window-dresser and Stock-keeper. Apply with full particulars, stating salary required and when free, to Managing Director, Hedges (Chemists), Ltd., 10-12 Dale End, Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL DISTRICT, N.—Young Unqualified Junior Assistant; permanency; either sex; Dispensing, good Counter manner and Window-dresser; state age, experience, wage required, and give full particulars for references. 130/6, Office of this Paper.

FALMOUTH.—Bathes, Ltd., have vacancy for Young Qualified Manager; General Family Business, Light Dispensing, considerable Photographic dealing. Send full particulars, including photograph, stating salary required, to Managing Director, Bathes, Ltd., 24 Fleet Street, Torquay.

HULL.—Experienced Qualified (male), as Manager (35), married, confident personality, business-builder, February, for middle-class district; house provided; rent, rates free; permanent post for right man; photo, starting salary, full particulars, stamped addressed envelope in first letter. 126/2, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD Store (centre of city) shortly opening new Pharmacy Department, requires Qualified Manager; remuneration on salary and commission basis. Apply in first instance, giving full particulars, to 130/7, Office of this Paper.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Qualified Chemist required as Managing Assistant. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary required, to Director of Staff Affairs, John Lewis & Co., Ltd., Oxford Street, W.1.

AVACANCY occurs shortly for sound Qualified Senior, preferably single, with good experience Dispensing, Counterwork, including Photography and General Routine; good Window-dressing experience is essential; Veterinary knowledge an advantage; particulars of experience, age, salary, etc.; snap if possible. "South Dorset," 130/48, Office of this Paper.

A. WOOD, LTD., 116 High Street, Brentford (near Kew Bridge), have a vacancy for an Unqualified Assistant, Junior, male; Counter, Window and Dispensing. Apply personally or by letter, phone Ealing 0988.

ASSISTANT (not over 25), Unqualified Male; capable Counter, Dispensing, etc.; commence February 3rd; moderate salary. Particulars to Hay Marshall, Ltd., 91 West Green Road, N.15. Applications unanswered respectfully declined.

LADY Pharmacist, newly Qualified, required. Grosvenor Pharmacy, 37A Edgware Road, W.2.

PERFUMERY Assistant (25-30) required; store experience essential in High-class Beauty Preparations and Perfumes; tall and good personality. Apply Beales, Ltd., Bournemouth.

QUALIFIED Chemist, with all-round experience, required. Apply Amblins, 319 Edgware Road, W.2.

QUALIFIED Junior required; must be smart Window-dresser, Salesman, Dispenser; also knowledge of Photographics. Apply by letter only, stating full particulars, wages required, age, etc., when free, to Howard's, 182/4 Old Kent Road, S.E.1.

QUALIFIED Lady Assistant, young, required for Counter and Dispensing; light duties; Acton district; moderate salary at first; good prospects. Write particulars, salary, etc., to A. V. Whalley, 222 Philip Lane, Tottenham, N.17.

QUALIFIED Man (not under 30), capable of taking charge of small branch single-handed; state age, experience and salary required. Write Preston-Jackson, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent.

UNQUALIFIED Junior Assistant required; apply by letter, giving full particulars of experience, etc., and salary required; applications not answered in 5 days respectfully declined. E. Neale, Chemist, 10 High Street, Chippingham.

UNQUALIFIED Junior wanted, February 3, for branch in Surrey; good Dispensing experience essential. Give full particulars in first letter, of age, experience, references and wages required, to G. Loxton Grinstead, 73 High Street, Maidenhead. Applications not answered in five days declined.

WANTED.—A competent Assistant required for permanency; qualification not essential; must be accustomed to good-class Retail, Dispensing, Photography and Optics; efficient Salesman essential. Apply, stating full particulars of former experience, age, height, salary required, when disengaged, and enclose photo (returnable), to "Progress," 129/15, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—Unqualified Assistant, male or female, chiefly for Dispensing; state age, salary required, references, with photo. Singleton, Chemist, Hawkhurst, Kent.

WANTED.—Young, up-to-date Qualified Chemist, either sex; Brighton district; partnership possible later. Write Biggs, 96 High Street, Lewes, Sussex.

YOUNG Lady, experienced Dispensing, Counter and Window-dressing; state wages required and when disengaged. 273/856, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Qualified Manager required, preferably married; good knowledge of Window-dressing, Photography, Agricultural; must be keen; North Wales inland town; state salary required, references, and photo. W. J. Jones & Co., 30 Mardol, Shrewsbury.

WHOLESALE.

LONDON.—Fully Qualified Chemist, able to undertake duties of Superintendent and Representative for foreign Pharmaceutical Products; give full details of experience, etc.; interview to follow. 273/855, Office of this Paper.

NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT.—A vacancy occurs with a well-known house for a Junior Representative; qualification an advantage, but not essential. Reply 273/852, Office of this Paper.

AKEEN, energetic Traveller (not over 35), having established connection with London Chemists and owning car, required by a firm of repute marketing Nationally-advertised Toilet and other lines; salary, expenses and commission paid. Write, stating age and giving details of past experience and ground worked, to 272/850, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT for Sales Desk required by Wholesale Druggists in South London; must have knowledge of trade; state age, experience and salary required. 273/854, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant wanted for small Wholesale house in Lancashire; must be familiar with Manufacturing Galenicals and Wet and Dry Counter work. Apply, stating experience, age, married or single and photograph (to be returned), 131/3, Office of this Paper.

FULL-TIME Representative required by Wholesale House with a connection amongst Chemists in the London area; man to be prepared to start in a small way, but with good prospects of expansion. 273/857, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES requiring a side-line of attractive Preparations for the Hands are invited to write for particulars of an interesting proposition; it is desired to cover all parts of the country, and replies should state territory worked and all relevant details, which will be treated in confidence. 130/400, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required, Great Britain, to carry the finest popular-priced, high-class modern Beauty aids upon the market; must have established connection; commission basis. Ann De Murrel Beauty Products, Brass Street, Birmingham, 19.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted for all districts, with genuine established connection, Chemists and Hairdressers, to carry additional accepted line; modern necessity; 25 per cent. commission basis. Write in confidence, with full details, age, experience and territory covered, 129/16, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED.—Two first-class Representatives, one for Leics., Lincs., Derbyshire and Notts., and one for Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts., Glos. and Herts., for well-known, widely advertised products, on a good commission basis only; only those with wide and long-standing connections amongst Chemists and Druggists need apply. 273/853, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED.—Young Lady (M.P.S.) to be trained for Small Factory; one with knowledge of Hydrocarbons preferred. The position advertised is progressive and offers scope for advancement. Apply with full details to P.C.B. 190/23, Office of this Paper.

SWANSDOWN Puff Manufacturer requires Representatives to carry same as side-line on generous commission basis; must have sound connection with Chemists and Stores Perfumery Departments. Write, stating full particulars and other firms represented, to 126/4, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS for Midland Counties, Eastern Counties, South and West of England, with sound connection amongst Retail Chemists, to sell profitable side-line; 25 per cent. commission; references required. The S.O.S. Grip Co., 146 Higham Road, Rushden, Northants.

TRAVELLERS wanted for proprietary article, on 20 per cent. commission basis; article has already been advertised and placed in several areas; districts open—London, Home and Southern Counties, Wales, Midlands and North of England; good seller; attractive trade terms. Apply Chemist, 6 Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.

WHOLESALE House requires Qualified Chemist with some experience in Packed Goods Line; previous Wholesale experience not essential. 273/858, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Qualified Chemist wanted by established Medical Proprietary House to act as Superintendent, etc.; previous experience not essential. Give full details and salary required to 273/851, Office of this Paper.

YOUTH wanted for Manufacturing Chemists; used to Granulating Powders an advantage. Buckley-Bowker & Co., 29 Parkfield Street, Islington, N.1.

COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN

FOR THE EAST.—Vacancies occur for two Pharmacists on the representative staff in India of a London Pharmaceutical house of repute (approximate age limits 26-30); single. Candidates who are physically fit should send detailed particulars to 272/848, Office of this Paper.

WEST AFRICA.—Qualified Chemist, single (age 24-26); commencing salary £350 p.a.; good prospects to suitable man. Apply, giving full particulars, to 272/842, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, with Optical qualifications, required for healthy Eastern Colony; single; of good appearance and address; 4 years' engagement; passage paid out and home. Write full particulars to Box X.985, Willings, 133 Moorgate, E.C.2.

QUALIFIED Chemist and Optician, must be experienced F.B.O.A. or F.S.M.C., for high-class Pharmacy, Transvaal; ideal climatic conditions (age 28-38); must be keen Salesman, courteous and pleasing in manner and thoroughly competent and trustworthy, good Window-dresser, knowledge of Photography, and capable of taking complete charge with organising ability; passage paid out; commencing salary £30 per month; three months' trial; if satisfactory, two years' contract; kindly give full particulars per Air Mail of former experience, age, height, married or single, enclosing recent photograph (returnable), when able to sail. The Boksburg Pharmacy, P.O. Box 44, Boksburg, Transvaal, South Africa. Full particulars from South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 100 to 150 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A.A.A.A.—AVAILABLE AT ONCE.—Qualified (29), as Manager (previous experience) or Assistant; good business man and reliable. N. R. Walling, 14 Belvidere Road, Liverpool, 8.

A.A.A.—MANAGER, Qualified (26), Scot; well experienced live Sales and Display; energetic, efficient and capable business-builder; highest references; disengaged. 125/10, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—MANAGER (35), Qualified; Salesman, Window-dresser; real business builder; good-class modern experience; London, Suburban and West End; disengaged; £4 10s. Advertiser, 57 Wolfington Road, S.E.27. 'Phone: Streatham 5010.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED (35), 6 ft., good appearance; complete experience in all branches; last managerial position 7 years; accustomed to control of staff; testimonials to prove certain business-builder; South Coast or London preferred; please write for interview; free immediately; highest references. 131/4, Office of this Paper.

A.A.—EXPERIENCED Assistant (45); tall; Unregistered; conscientious and hard worker; thorough knowledge all duties and capable of sole charge; disengaged. Haigh, 25 Hetley Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

A QUALIFIED Chemist seeks permanency or locum, London area, where good service appreciated; 20 years' managerial experience London, Provincial; undeniable references; available immediately. "M.P.S.," 34 Cornwall Road, Ruislip Manor, Middlesex.

A NY position of trust required by keen and enthusiastic Chemist and Registered Dentist (age 47); wife assisting if desired; would manage with view to succession if preferred. 130/32, Office of this Paper.

A POTHECARIES' Hall (21; tall); trained Sheffield Royal Hospital.—Medical Book-keeper, experience in Doctors' Surgeries, seeks post with Doctor, Hospital or Chemist. Margaret Woollen, Broomfield Grove, Rotherham.

A SSISTANT (age 20) wishes to transfer to busy shop to gain further experience during last year of his apprenticeship; Stratford or Ilford district preferred; quick Dispenser and engaging manner at Counter; very moderate salary. Apply present employer, 131/10, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT or Manager; capable for all duties; elderly; Unqualified; single. "Statim," 3 Spring Bank, Wellington Road, Greenfield, Yorks.

A SSISTANT, Unqualified; Dispenser and Counter; disengaged; locum or permanency. W., 58 Northcroft Road, W.13.

A SSISTANT, Unqualified; thoroughly experienced Dispensing and Counter; locum, permanency; disengaged. Hamm, 10 Disraeli Road, Putney, S.W.15.

A SSISTANT, Unqualified (23); good all-round experience; highest references. S. Taylor, 8A Grove Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W.2.

A SSISTANT; West End experience; disengaged January 27; Counter and Dispensing; good reference; locum or permanency. Write to M. G. Birch, 4 Melrose Gardens, Hammersmith, W.6.

A SSISTANT (23) requires evening situation near recognised college; experienced all branches; free March 30. Beavan, Cox, Chemist, Deal.

A SSISTANT (23), Unqualified; disengaged; excellent experience in good-class Pharmacies; quick and accurate Dispenser. Rockall, 32 Frogna Avenue, Harrow.

A SSISTANT (25), Unqualified, excellent experience Wholesale and Retail, desires position in Retail; moderate salary; South or West England. 130/5, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, experienced, excellent Prescriber, disengaged, desires Management or Senior; London or provinces; moderate salary. "Drug," 46 Buckley Road, London, N.W.6.

CHEMIST (28) desires position, any capacity, permanent, temporary; excellent experience, references. "Chemist," Flat G, 22 Coram Street, W.C.2.

DISENGAGED; locum; emergency relief; any period; town or country; experienced; competent; reliable. "Locum," 56 Rudloe Road, Balham, S.W.12.

EVENINGS.—Qualified man offers services in London, also weekends; experienced. "J.C.Q.O.," 252 Barry Road, S.E.22.

EXCEPTIONALLY Capable, Energetic and Conscientious Qualified Pharmacist (30), with intimate knowledge of Retail Trade, seeks a really responsible well-paid post; London or South of England preferred. 123/24, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Lady Chemist (Irish qualifications) desires an appointment with London firm of Optical Chemists about March; excellent testimonials; photograph and particulars on request; managing Irish pharmacy at present. 129/2, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Manager; disengaged; middle-aged; abstainer; married; good Dispenser and Prescriber; moderate salary; good references. "Pharmacist," 39 Argyle Gardens, Upminster.

EXPERIENCED Qualified Locum, Dispenser, Manager; very moderate terms; town or country. W. H. Harris, 46 Argyle Square, W.C.1. TERMINUS 3732.

EXPERIENCED, Unqualified, married, wishes good permanency; able manager; London or other city preferred. 130/20, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR requires position good-class business, London; just completed apprenticeship; Passed Part I. Irene Burns, County Hall, S.E.1.

LADY Dispenser-Bookkeeper (Hall) requires post immediately; any district; experience with Chemists and Doctors. 130/13, Office of this Paper.

LADY, Qualified, requires post, part time or locum; good general experience; would manage business. Pharmacist, 220 Portsdown Road, W.9.

LADY (23), Square-trained, recently Qualified, desires post as Assistant; permanency, or would accept locum; moderate salary; disengaged; London or Kent districts. "S. B.," "Dulcamara," Mottingham Lane, Mottingham, S.E.9.

LONDON.—Qualified (22), desires progressive post; energetic, systematic; good experiences in quick Dispensing, Counter and Window-dressing; full particulars or interview. Sercombe, 21 Amberley Road, Leyton, E.10.

MANAGER, Qualified (age 43), 17 years as manager, desires change; preference 30-mile radius Southampton. 130/54, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Qualified (38); excellent experience West End and suburban; permanent or locum; free. 131/12, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (36), Qualified, married; good all-round experience; free early February; interview Thursdays or Sundays. Beck, 193 Harrow View, Harrow. Welbeck 8847.

M.P.S. (24) seeks situation in London; excellent Window-dresser, quick and accurate Dispenser, keen Salesman; able to take charge; free one month from appointment; interview appreciated. 130/10, Office of this Paper.

OPTICIAN, F.B.O.A., J.C.Q.O., Pharmaceutically Unqualified; single (30); 5 ft. 10 in.; 12 years' varied Pharmaceutical and 3 years' Optico-Pharmaceutical experience; highest possible references; free 25th inst. R. Sandy, 8 Warneford Place, Oxhey, Watford.

PHARMACIST desires position as Manager or Superintendent in London district; elderly, active and reliable; abstainer; good references; moderate salary or arrangement. "S.," 98 Greyhound Lane, Streatham Common, S.W.16.

QUALIFIED, Ireland (45), 12 years' recent Merchandising Retail Pharmacy experience in United States, handled wide range Cosmetics, Continental preparations, desires post and opportunity to become acquainted with conditions here; London and Ireland preferred; former comprehensive knowledge gained in various capacities Ireland, Scotland and London; references. I. M. Fisher, 22 River Avenue, Palmers Green, London, N.13.

QUALIFIED Lady Dispenser-Bookkeeper, 10 years' experience, State Registered Nurse, disengaged, desires post with Chemist or Doctor; any district. Fletcher, Devon Nook, Linden Avenue, Herne Bay.

QUALIFIED, married (30), thoroughly experienced, accustomed to control of busy high-class business, good Optical knowledge if required, seeking permanency with definite prospects of share or partnership; willing to wait some months. 127/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (24), seeks situation; good references; used to good-class business and also N.H.I. type. 130/16, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, gentleman (26); thoroughly experienced Dispensing, Counter, Window Display; excellent testimonials. "Assistant," 44 Meads Lane, Seven Kings, Ilford, Essex.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, qualified by years of experience in Dispensing, Counter and Photographic work, desires engagement. Chemicus, 61 Torbay Road, Paignton.

UNQUALIFIED; disengaged; over 20 years' experience all branches; can take charge; any district. Hays, 23 Agamemnon Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.

UNQUALIFIED; just finished apprenticeship; excellent training; tall; energetic. N. Welstead, 3 Arnewood Road, Bournemouth.

YOUNG Lady Dispenser requires post with Chemist, Doctor or Institution; Hall certificate; Typing. 129/13, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

A THOROUGHLY experienced and well-trained Tablet Maker and Sugar Coater requires position; has compressed and coated practically every known drug and chemical substance; reliable; accurate and clean worker; highest London and provincial references. Write 130/12, Office of this Paper.

A 100 per cent. Salesman-Representative, with 16 years' strongly established connection Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores, whole of London; exceptional Sales records can be inspected by reputable house requiring live Representative; salary, commission; own car. Reliance, 18A Longbeach Road, S.W.11.

ACTIVE Young Man (23) desires position in Wholesale House; 7 years' experience Wholesale and Retail Pharmacy; good references. 128/1, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL REPRESENTATION.—Expert Propagandist, with unexceptionable credentials, wide experience amongst Physicians, Surgeons, Institutions, Clinics, sound knowledge Medicine, Therapeutics, desires re-engagement. "A," 21 Gloucester Place, Brighton.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist (29), experienced in Medical Propaganda, seeks engagement with first-class Manufacturing House offering permanency and scope for progress; good appearance; personality; knowledge Therapeutics; interviewing ability; resident London. 131/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (23), first-class Pharmaceutical experience in Manufacture of Galenicals and Dispensing; also Analyses, desires position with Manufacturing Chemists; London preferred. 129/1, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, single, own car, requires post, Packed Goods, Sundries and Patents; connection Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales. 130/9, Office of this Paper.

RESPONSIBLE, Healthy Representative, in good standing with all past employers and all clientele, Doctors, Chemists and Licensed Traders, desires engagement; Proprietary, Professional and/or Trade Propaganda, Sales; own car; Hants and West England. "Stability," c/o General Gordon Hotel, Weymouth.

TRAVELLER, with first-class connection with Retail and Wholesale and large Stores in London and Provinces, seeks re-engagement; own car. P.C.B. 190/20, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensue. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged Stock of Photo Goods.

Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH.
I GIVE BEST PRICES for Old Films (damaged, fogged or expired dates); Packet Papers, Cards (any sizes), Old Photo Goods or Cameras, Bromide Papers, Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along.
S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Road, Liverpool
[CHEMISTS ONLY]

FOR SALE.

(Articles to the value of £5-£50.)

NATIONAL Cash Register, perfect order; prints all details; adds takings; good reason for selling. Write P. Selby, 52 Tenby Avenue, Kenton, Middlesex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words or less; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A FEW copies (very few indeed) of the huge order for **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST DIARY** for 1936 remain unallotted to subscribers. If not already a subscriber to the *C. & D.* send your order **NOW** and thus secure the 1936 **DIARY**. It cannot be obtained any other way. Twenty shillings only for **THE DIARY** and 52 copies of the *C. & D.* Remittance may follow later.

ACCOUNTANT and Auditor, capable and experienced; well acquainted with the accounts of Chemists; attends to write up books, get out accounts and deal with income tax; fees reasonable and all business treated as strictly confidential. Write or call on Cyril J. Sperry, 57 Chanctonbury Way, Woodside Park, North Finchley, N.12, or 'phone Finchley 3522.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We hold an immense stock of Drug Fittings, Dispensing Screens, Glass-fronted Counters, Perfumery Cases, Nests of Drawers, Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen, Upright and Flat Counter Cases, Plate Glass Counters, Cash Tills, Display Stands and Glass Shelves, etc., at competitive prices. **F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD.**, Shop Fitters and Shop Front Builders, 175/9 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

CHEMISTS' Shop Fittings in Oak or Mahogany; keenest prices; 8-ft., 10-ft., 12-ft. Drug Fittings; 6-ft., 8-ft. Wall Cases; 8-ft., 6-ft. Dispensing Screens; 6-ft., 8-ft., 10-ft. Serving Counters; 4-ft. Nests Counter Drawers; All-Glass Counters; Silent Salesmen; Bottles; Window Enclosures and Glass Shelves; send for rough sketches. **GEORGE COOK**, The Working Shopfitter, 27 Macclesfield Street, City Road, E.C.1. 'Phone: Clerk. 5371.

FOR Quick Sale, U-shaped Steam-heated Drying Machine with Mixing Agitator; also similar for Gas Heating. 272/831, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Christy 1½ and 2½ Disintegrator; excellent condition. 272/833, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Edge Runner Mill with Cast Iron Pan and two runners 30 in. x 8 in. wide; also 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 in. Portable Stone Mills with stones complete. 272/836, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Large capacity Steam-heated Dryer, with internal Agitator; also jacketed Rotary Mixer and Dryer, 8 ft. long, 3 ft. diameter. 272/832, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Tumbling Barrel Type Mixer mounted over Sifting Machine with Receiving Box; all mounted in wood frame. 272/829, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Two "Griveau" Mixers, wood bodies, with sifters fitted under and receiving drawers for sifted powder. 272/830, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Two heavy type Werner Mixers, Water Jacketed, size of pans 3 ft. x 2 ft. 9 in. x 2 ft. 6 in.; also smaller capacity machine. 272/837, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Vertical Grinding Mill with 12-in. stones, also similar with 30-in. stones. 272/835, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—12-in. Krupp Disintegrator; also Harrison Carter size "C" Four-screen type Disintegrator. 272/834, Office of this Paper.

NATIONAL Cash Register; £10 keyboard; motor-driven; receipt and advertisement printer; four drawers; seven dissectors; definite check on four assistants; new condition; list price £260; bargain at £100. Braid, Chemist, Exmouth.

£69.—SPECIAL Offer of Shop-soiled Mahogany Fittings; all in perfect condition; comprising 10-ft. Drug Fitting, 6-ft. Dispensing Screen, 6-ft. Wall Case and 10-ft. Glass-fronted Counter; cannot be repeated. Write or telephone **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 90/92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Clerkenwell 4111 and 4112. "Pharmacy Fitters for over a Century."

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

2d. per word, minimum 2s. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

FOR DISPOSAL.

(Articles up to the value of £5.)

COTY Compacts, Refills and Rouges; all new; post paid; half retail prices. Flood, 6 Rammore Road, Dorking.

WILL Exchange surplus Patents, etc., for other goods; p.c. for list. D., Ltd., Chemists, 31 Braeside, Beckenham.

WANTED.

OPTICAL Trial Case in good condition; specify contents. 127/4, Office of this Paper.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTS

On receipt of addressed Post Office Wrappers (not more than six at a time) stamped 1d. the Chemist and Druggist Supplement will be forwarded without cost.

LOOSE STAMPS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

If wrappers bear a halfpenny stamp only, postal

delivery may be delayed.

BULK DRUGS : DISINFECTANTS : TOILET PREPARATIONS : PACKED PHARMACEUTICALS



“CHEMISTS’ FRIENDS” SCHEME

*We have very much pleasure in stating
that the following “WRIGHT’S” prepara-
tions are now on the official list :—*

WRIGHT’S MALT EXTRACT

WRIGHT’S MALT EXTRACT with COD LIVER OIL

WRIGHT’S MALT EXTRACT with COD LIVER OIL
and IRON

WRIGHT’S MALT EXTRACT with
HALIBUT LIVER OIL

WRIGHT’S EFFERVESCENT SALINE

MARZA WINE



SOUTHWARK · LONDON
HOP · 2315

You can gain 50 new customers



by this

GREAT NEW YEAR GIFT-SAMPLE OFFER of

KLEENEX DISPOSABLE TISSUES

FOR HANDKERCHIEFS

During February we are making the following *special sample offer* to all our retailers:

With each order for KLEENEX amounting to 24/- we are giving, **FREE**, 50 of our new samples as illustrated above.

Each sample contains 20 KLEENEX tissues in envelopes of the same attractive colour design as the well-known KLEENEX boxes, and made with the same easy pull-out device. They are eminently suitable for sending out to your best customers, including medical men, as a way of introducing them to KLEENEX disposable tissues. These 50 samples will give a fine send-off to your sales of KLEENEX! They will bring you *permanent business*: every sample can gain you a *regular customer* for KLEENEX—which offers 33½% profit!

With every Colds Remedy, display and sell a box of KLEENEX!

Send this coupon to your wholesaler or direct to us.

COUPON

Kleenex New Year Sample Offer:

Please send me.....doz. 6d. KLEENEX at 4/- } subject to discount
.....doz. 1/- " at 8/- } for quantities.

Including samples at the rate of 50 with each 24/- order.

NAME _____

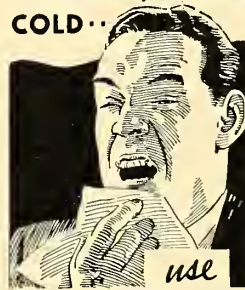
ADDRESS _____

CELLUCOTTON PRODUCTS LTD.,
317 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1

WE ARE HELPING YOU

Your customers who see our advertisements (*vide* Radio Times, etc.) will be asking you for these samples, and subsequently buying KLEENEX at your counter!

Next time you have a
COLD...



KLEENEX

Disposable Tissues, soft and absorbent,
for Handkerchiefs —

AND DON'T LET YOUR COLD SPREAD!

Keep handkerchiefs during colds, spread germs. Besides, they're a nuisance to carry and more than a nuisance to wash!

KLEENEX disposable tissues hold the germs, and the germs are at once destroyed with them. You don't pass your cold on to others and you don't scratch yourself!

What is more, with a fresh KLEENEX each time, so soft and absorbent, you cannot get a sore nose!



For the best way you take fresh, soft, absorbent tissues out of the KLEENEX box.

use **KLEENEX** during cold
in Nos. 1, 1½ and 2½ at all chemists and stores.
ASK YOUR CHEMIST FOR A FREE SAMPLE

